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Vol IV. No 39. APRIL 1919.

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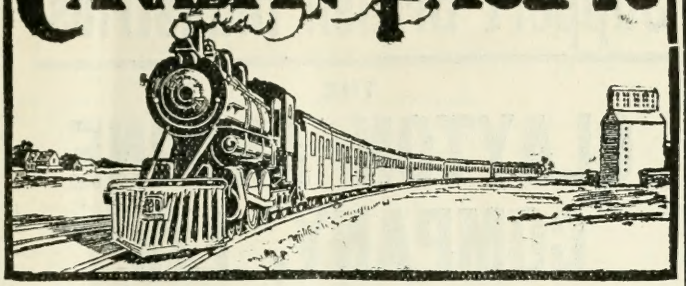

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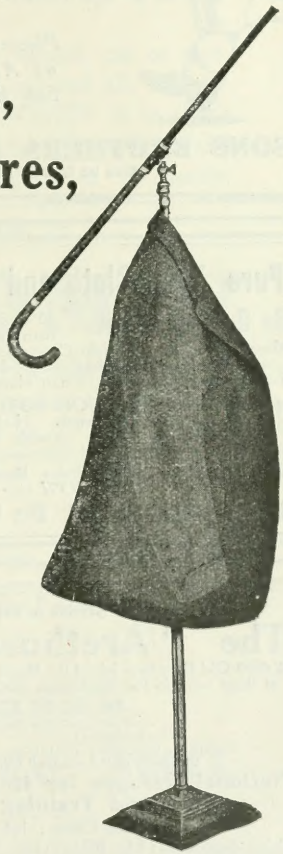

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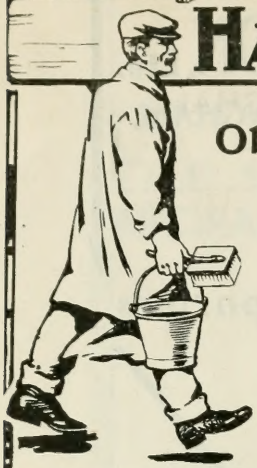

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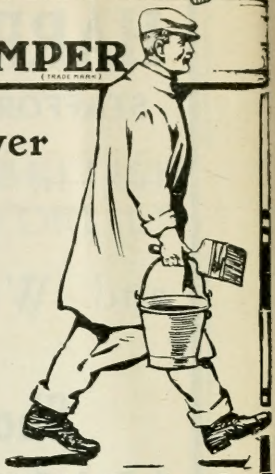

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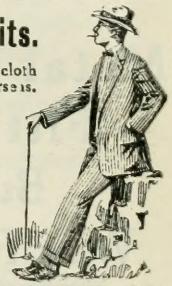

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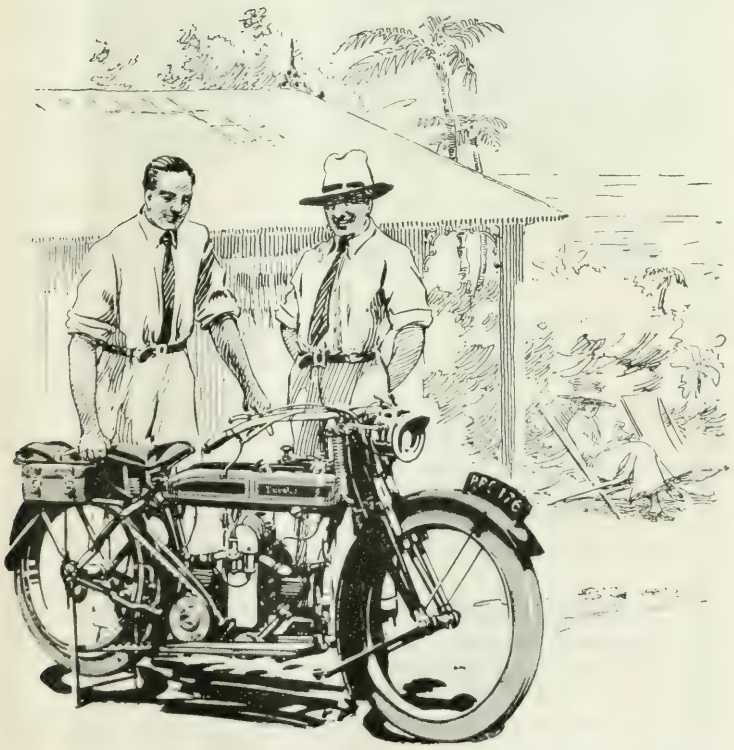

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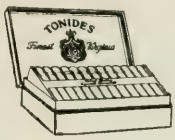

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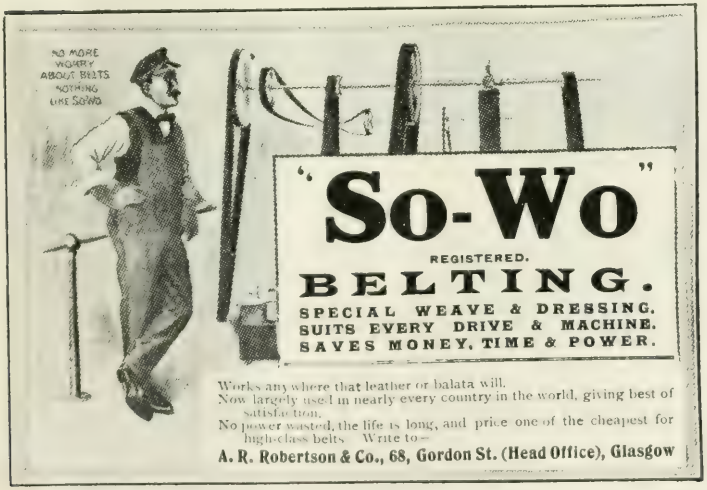
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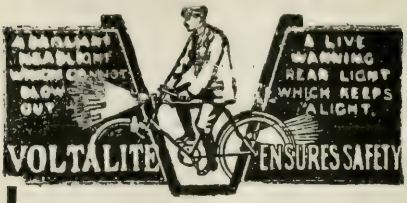

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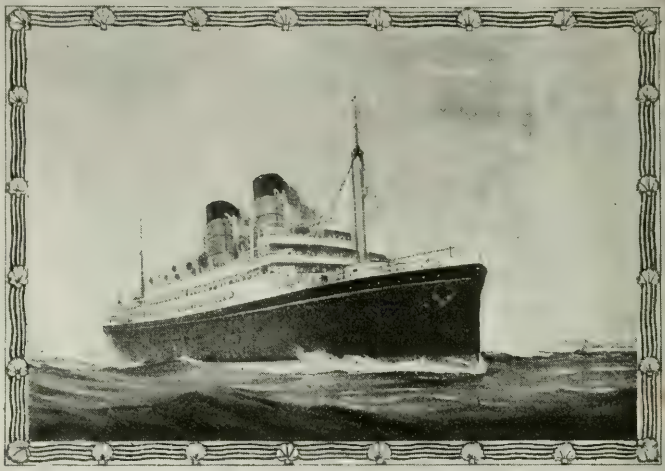

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Vol. IV. No. 39. **April, 1919.**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

28th.February,1919.

Dear Mr. Wrench,

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, which has been submitted to the King.

His Majesty is pleased to hear of the successful results of the amalgamation of the Over-Seas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, and congratulates the Council upon the splendid sums collected for war purposes, thus enabling so large a number of aeroplanes and seaplanes to be presented to the British Government.

Yours very truly,

Stamfordham

J. Evelyn Wrench Esq.,
C.M.G.
Chairman of Council,
Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

GLOOMY DAY.—It is a wet March day. For forty-eight hours the rain has been coming down and the uneven surface of the asphalt pavement in Victoria Street makes a succession of muddy pools. A murky gloomy London day, such a day as affects the spirits of every one. The policeman on point duty opposite the Stores, in his glistening mackintosh coat and overalls, seems to have caught the spirit of the day, and even the solitary Australian soldier in his flowing cape is walking along less jauntily than usual. I return to my armchair by the fire to write my monthly letter to you, and commence reviewing the events of the past month. What an unsettled state the world is in, and what a succession of unpleasant topics crowd in to the picture. First there is the ever-present nightmare of the coal and transport strike, which naturally looms biggest on the domestic horizon. Here are some of our other problems: Russia in complete chaos—reports of famine, disease, unemployment, corruptness, tyranny, bloodshed from all parts of that unhappy country. In Germany civil war, starvation, strikes and rumours of strikes. The Germany we have known, the Germany of Bismarck and Moltke, is no more, and how far Bolshevism will spread remains to be seen. The warnings of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, that if we wish to ensure a stable government in Germany capable of carrying out its obligations there is no time to lose, are only too true.

A WORLD IN TRAVAIL.—Eastern Europe, now that the firm hand of the Hapsburgs is removed, has not yet adapted itself to the new world of which it is a part. Wrangling and conflicting interests are the order of the day in Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Albania, in fact, everywhere except where the forces of the British Empire and her Allies are present to preserve order. Here at home, in addition to labour problems, a spirit of unrest is afoot in every walk of life. An entirely new outlook will be required to deal with such stupendous questions as looking after the nation's health, fighting tuberculosis and our other scourges. Across the few miles of the Irish Channel the Celtic riddle is as insistent as ever, and the short-sightedness of the politicians, who, ignoring the wishes of Irishmen and Irishwomen, talk about the only remedy for Ireland being ten years' firm Dublin Castle government, would be amusing if it were not so tragic.

Further afield there are two great problems as far as the British Empire is concerned—South Africa and India. And the former has a double aspect. There is, firstly, the menace of Hertzogism,

which is attempting to sow discord between the white races of South Africa and refuses to see that the Union has a glorious future as one of the free sister-nations of the British Commonwealth. And, secondly, the native question. For the world unrest has spread to the natives, as was to be expected. With the advance of education the native is asking awkward questions, and is no longer content to accept the position allotted to him by the white man. The black man finds that his improved education does not always mean a better job. Then in India the "old order changeth," and has not yet yielded place to new—great forces have been set in motion whose import we are as yet but dimly able to discern.

OUR CIVILISATION FOUND WANTING.—Finally, our whole fabric of civilisation is in the balance. The political economy of our fathers and forefathers has been found wanting, and no man knows how far it will adapt itself to the new outlook in life. Private gain as the incentive to work has proved, and is proving, a very unsatisfactory doctrine. If we wish to save our civilisation, more and more must we show by our lives that our greatest happiness is the service of our fellows, that in our Commonwealth the man who only thinks of making money will be stigmatised as unpatriotic and anti-social.

EASTER THOUGHTS. — From a welter of thoughts such as these, it is an untold relief to turn to the world of changelessness. The chance purchase of Mr. Laurence Housman's little volume, "Saint Francis Poverello," provided a way of escape to these serener regions and recalled to my mind an Easter Day spent in Assisi eight years back which still stands out with surprising clearness. For whom could we think of with greater profit this Eastertide than St. Francis? The saint who is hailed by all churches as he who most nearly approximated to the Spirit of Christ. St. Francis gave to the world an object-lesson of the life of service which it has never completely forgotten. "The influence of St. Francis is the most illimitable and incalculable spiritual event which

The Town of St. Francis. A Street Scene, Assisi. (Taken by E. W.)

My Monthly Letter.

has befallen the world since the beginning of the Christian era," writes Mr. Housman, and he does not exaggerate.

THE SPIRIT OF ST. FRANCIS.—On Easter morning, 1911, I woke up early to the joyous sound of church bells. Every church in Perugia was giving out its message of hope to the world, and from my bedroom window I looked down on the great plain of Umbria to the distant hills, on one of which is perched Assisi. The sky was cloudless and there was all the intoxication of an Italian spring morning in the air. A two-hours' drive across the plain brought me to the foot of the hill. Here I left the carriage and climbed up through the olive groves with their carpet of cyclamen to the walls of Assisi. Once in the town the spirit of Francis greets you at every turn. These narrow paved streets once knew his footstep, this church heard his prayers for a better order. In this troublous twentieth century of ours we have need of another St. Francis who will proclaim again to a weary world a message of hope. Surely joyousness of service was never better demonstrated than by St. Francis. That was his supreme message, and seven hundred years later, as we turn to the story of his life, we draw fresh inspiration. No series of problems need daunt us if only we have more of the Franciscan spirit.

THE COAL MINING CRISIS.—But to return to the considerations of the problems of the past month. In the domestic field by far the most important event was the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Coal Mining industry. The gathering marks a new era in industrial conferences in this country, for it is the first occasion upon which the organised workmen have successfully insisted on nominating one-half of a Royal Commission. Another innovation was the fact that for the first time the workers appointed as their nominees economists of their own party. The three economists

Up the hillside, through olive groves carpeted with cyclamen, to the Convent Church of St. Francis, at Assisi.

nominated by the miners were Mr. Sidney Webb, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, and Mr. R. H. Tawney. The chief demands of the Miners' Federation, representing 1,000,000 workers, about one-twelfth of our wage-earners, were (1) 30 per cent. increase in wages, (2) a six-hour day, (3) the maintenance of the unemployed at the standard wage, and (4), most important of all, the nationalisation of the coal mines throughout the country. The miners have an extremely strong case, and the facts elicited by the Commission during its early sittings created quite a stir and certainly strengthened the conviction that nationalisation in some form or other is the only possible permanent solution. Before the War the average profit in the coal industry was a shilling per ton, but during the War an amazed public learns that the mine owners have trebled this sum. Out of their three shillings a ton profit they have had, of course, to pay £29,000,000 in excess profits, retaining for themselves the not inconsiderable sum of £6,000,000. The members of the British public had no idea that profiteering on such a large scale was rife in our most vital national industry.

THE CASE FOR NATIONALISATION.—There are other aspects of the coal-mining crisis which are not being overlooked. Many of our collieries have not kept abreast of the times in the matter of up-to-date mechanical appliances. In the past we have become accustomed to a daily total throughout the year of 200 accidents, several of which are fatal. If private ownership has proved so careless of the lives of the workers, it is high time for the State to step in. Then there is the gross wastefulness of the existing system, an argument which appeals to all those who believe in efficiency in our national life, whatever their views on Labour problems. Prior to the appointment of the Coal Controller as a War measure, every colliery owned its own railway wagons and

Poy, of the London Evening News.

THE BOLSHEVIK SPECTRE.

FATHER DAVID: "Hush! Hush! Hush! Here comes the Bogey Man!
Beware, my little children! He'll catch you if he can!"

My Monthly Letter

competed in the open market. Brains were not applied to working out a system of distribution. The resident at London or Birmingham or Liverpool did not necessarily obtain his coal from the nearest pit. As a result there was enormous waste, and coal wagons, belonging to private owners, were hauled many hundreds of thousands of miles needlessly from one end of the country to another. Nationalisation will ensure that there will be method in the marketing of the coal, and the consumer will be supplied from the nearest pit-head.

The coal owners have had one important argument on their side, and they have certainly made the most of it. Even at present prices Great Britain has lost a number of foreign contracts to the United States, and if the cost of coal at the pit-head is to be further advanced, they foresee ruin for our great coal export trade. It must be admitted that this aspect is a serious one, and supplies one argument why the nationalisation of the coal mines is not quite on all fours with that of the railways. Nevertheless it has yet to be shown that greater efficiency in the working of the mines and a scientific scheme of distribution would not affect the 30 per cent. increase of wages demanded by the Miners' Federation.

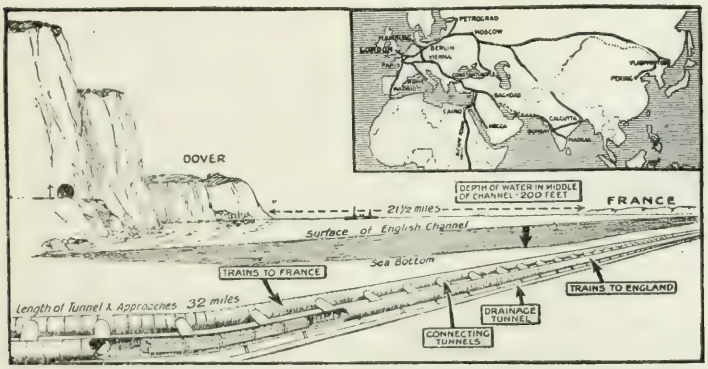
THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Mr. Lloyd George's return to France had a marked effect in speeding things up at Paris, and by the time President Wilson arrived back from his flying visit to America real progress had been made. At the time of writing it seems likely that the peace terms will be ready by the end of the month. In this event the German delegates will probably be summoned to Paris early in April, when they will be invited to attach their signatures to the treaty. Mr. Lloyd George has taken a very prominent part in all the discussions since his return, and his influence has made itself felt in many directions. Some of the most important decisions of the Conference are the following :—Conscription is to be abolished in Germany, and the German Army is to be limited to a volunteer force of 100,000, while the Navy is not to exceed 15,000 men. Germany is to possess no tanks, no guns above a certain calibre, no submarines, only a limited number of war-aircraft, and she is to undertake not to manufacture any poison gas. Her factories and war establishments are to be open to the inspectors of the Allies, to ensure that their terms are carried out.

GERMANY TO MAKE REPARATION.—In the matter of territorial changes the Saar coal-fields are to be given to France to compensate her for some of the losses she has sustained. In addition, France receives Alsace-Lorraine, returning to the frontier of 1870, while on the west bank of the Rhine a Rhenish republic is to be set up in which no military forces will be allowed, and which will probably be occupied by Allied forces until Germany has carried out the terms of the treaty. At the end of a period of years the

Rhenish republic will be allowed to decide whether it desires to retain its independence or amalgamate with Germany. On her eastern front Germany has to make large concessions to the new Polish Republic. No one can complain that Germany is let off lightly. In these terms she is making some reparation for the crime she committed in July, 1914, when she plunged Europe into war. **My Monthly Letter.**

Another matter which the Peace Conference has had to deal with was the question of sending food to Germany. Everyone with an ounce of humanitarian sentiment in his veins will approve of Mr. Lloyd George's courageous action. At the Conference table he produced telegrams he had received from that splendid old soldier, General Plumer, who has played such an honourable part in the War. General Plumer stated that beyond question the German people were starving, and that the officers and men of the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine were deeply affected by the sight of the starving women and children. Thanks to Mr. Lloyd George's pleading, the Peace Conference realised that there was no time to be lost, and that supplies must be sent to Germany to save her from starvation. No other course was thinkable among Christian people.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.—Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons, on March 10th, that he was in communication with the Prime Minister in Paris on the subject of the construction of the Channel tunnel has been hailed with satisfaction in all quarters. Now that both the British and French Governments have apparently agreed to the proposal the scheme, which has been so frequently advocated hitherto without success, is likely to become a reality during the next five or six years. The building of the tunnel under the Channel has more than a local significance. From every point of view it is an Imperial event of the first import-



London Daily Mail.

A Diagram of the Channel Tunnel. Inset map showing how London will be connected with distant parts of the World through this scheme.

My Monthly Letter.

ance. It means that a few years hence through trains will run from Charing Cross and Victoria to Constantinople, thence by train-ferry or tunnel to Scutari on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and thence communication will be established with Jerusalem and Cairo on one hand, and, on the other, with Baghdad and, eventually, India. While, if the suggestion of building a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is proceeded with, another Imperial highway will be opened up. This route, in conjunction with the French railways across the Sahara, should play a great part in developing West and Equatorial Africa.

From the European standpoint the tunnel will be of the greatest importance, for there will certainly result an enormous increase in travel, and the British people will tend more and more to visit the Continent and study European conditions on the spot. The war has done away with the old-time opposition to the tunnel, for it is realised that airmanship and submarines have entirely altered the situation, while, if the tunnel had been in existence during the War, our task would have been considerably lightened, and the submarine threat would have been minimised.

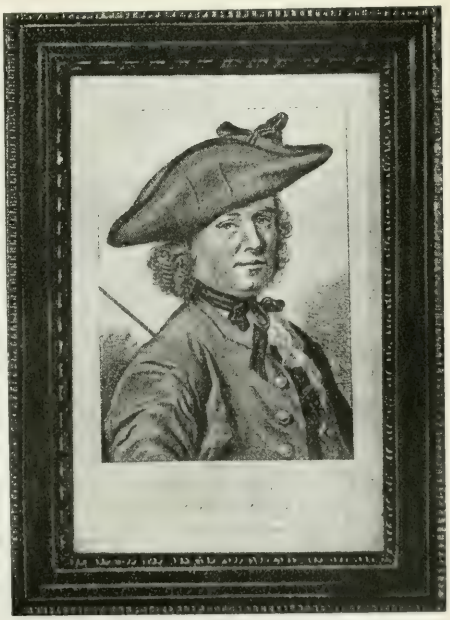
ZEEBRUGGE THOUGHTS AND OUR DEBT TO THE NAVY.—When the Admiralty recently appointed Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram's Committee to report on the pay and conditions of service of officers and men in the Royal Navy, it acted none too soon. The debt the Empire owes to the Navy is without limit and needs no emphasis with the readers of "Overseas." They realise better than many stay-at-homes the part the white ensign has played in the War; not only the British Empire but the world is a debtor to the British Navy, for it was that great silent force wrapped in the northern mists of Scapa Flow which saved civilisation. As Britons our blood courses more rapidly through our veins when we live again some of our Navy's exploits during the past four and a half years. And why should not we glory in the deeds of our men in blue? Never had any people greater cause for thankfulness. In three weeks' time, St. George's Day (April 23rd), Shakespeare's Day, will be upon us, a day which since 1918 has assumed a fresh significance for our Island people and their brothers beyond the seas. For who will deny that the Zeebrugge raid was the most dramatic sea exploit of the War? With pride we ponder on the story revealed by Sir Roger Keyes in his great dispatch, and above all at the clockwork precision of the enterprise. How the "Vindictive" was timed to be alongside the Mole at Zeebrugge at midnight, and how she was at her appointed place exactly one minute late. But the realisation of our obligation must be translated into acts.

To be quite frank, we have not done our duty by the officers and men of the Navy, and the sooner Admiral Jerram's Committee presents its report and the more generous the treatment it recom-

mends the better we shall be pleased. Take the case of the lower deck first. While we have travelled a long way since the press-gang of Nelson's day, nothing less than a scale of pay equal to that which the United States gives American sailors will satisfy us. Conditions of service, rates of pensions must be improved, and irksome restrictions must be removed. Above all, our Navy must be a really democratic Navy, and every boy, no matter what his parentage when he joins, should feel that the highest position afloat was within his reach. Merit and efficiency should be the only road to success. And conditions of pay for our splendid Naval officers must also be improved. My Monthly Letter.

AND THE ARMY, TOO.—Mr. Churchill assumed a large responsibility when he became Secretary of State for War—a responsibility which those who know him believe he will be fully equal to. For on his shoulders will fall the task of creating the Army of to-morrow. The rates of pay for the Army of Occupation have already been revised on a generous scale, and I learn that over 50,000 voluntary enlistments have already been recorded. Henceforth the Army must offer a profession for officers and men competing with the inducements offered by civil life. The officer of the future must be able to live on his pay, and the Army must no longer be regarded merely as a suitable vocation for the young man of means out for a good time. Conditions of employment in the ranks must be vastly different, and every promising young private and N.C.O. must feel that an interesting career is opening up for him. Cases like that of Sir William Robertson, who made his way up from the ranks, must be the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, there are some who advocate two or three years in the ranks as an excellent training for every young officer.

NATIONAL DENTISTRY. — "Overseas" has always dwelt on the importance to the nation of the health of our people—a matter which the War has brought home to the public at large. In the health of the nation the care of teeth is a very important factor, and for that reason the



Portrait of Hannah Snell, the Female Soldier. Died, 1792. Referred to in p. 36.

My Monthly Letter.

report just issued by Mr. Acland and his Committee on dentistry is very welcome. It tells us a number of home truths on the present appalling state of our people's teeth, and suggests various remedies. The nation needs just about ten times as much dental attendance as it gets, yet during the War the number of qualified dentists has hardly increased at all. The Committee recommend putting all the experienced and *bonâ fide* practitioners on the register, and the legal prohibition of dental practice by unregistered persons ; but only conditionally on free dental treatment being provided by the Local Health Authority for any person requiring it. The Committee also press for complete dental care for all children at school and expectant mothers. As the *New Statesman* points out, the Committee strikes a new note in recommending the establishment of a large number of national scholarships, tenable between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, covering all expenses of dental training, and " an adequate maintenance allowance." Surely the time has come when we must refuse to restrict the recruiting of our brain-working professions to ten per cent. of the population.

THE STORY OF HANNAH SNELL.—How many readers of " Overseas " have visited Chelsea Royal Hospital, which was established by Charles II. as a home for the old pensioners, who now add such a touch of colour to the district and afford such a happy link with the past? Those who have will agree that it is a most interesting place and well worth a visit. Many famous personages have been connected with the Royal Hospital since its inception in the days of the dissolute Monarch, Charles II., and Nell Gwynne, but surely not the least interesting is Hannah Snell, the " female soldier." This is her story according to the old records: Born at Worcester, the daughter of a dyer, at the age of twenty-two she enlisted in the Marquis of Frazer's Regiment (a Marine corps), and served four and a half years in it, and in Guise's Regiment (now the 6th Warwickshire). During the siege of Pondicherry (India) in 1748 the gallant Hannah was serving on board the *Swallow* sloop with Admiral Boscawen's squadron, when she was wounded in the thigh and both legs.

She was invalided in 1750 with a pension of 5d., which was subsequently increased to £30 a year, thanks to the Duke of Cumberland's interest in her case. Hannah lived as an out-pensioner at Walsall, in Staffordshire, for many years, always wearing the Chelsea Hospital uniform. She died in 1792 at the age of 69, and was not known to be a woman while in the service. At her own request Hannah Snell lies in the old cemetery of the Royal Hospital. Alas, no record has been kept of her actual tombstone, but the old pensioners refer with pride to the brave woman empire-builder whose picture still hangs on the walls of the Great Hall. E. W.

The Case for a Six-hour Day

By Lord Leverhulme

[*Lord Leverhulme, who is one of the most prominent and successful of the Captains of Industry the century has produced, can speak with authority when he advocates what at first seems a very revolutionary idea—a six-hour working day. As he presents the case, we realise that were his plan adopted in full there would be every chance of our having contented and intelligent workers, while Great Britain, so far from being handicapped, would take the leading place in the industrial world.—Editor.*]

The Case for a Six-Hour Day.

THE present agitation for shorter working hours is no new desire on the part of the workers. For over thirty years the reduction of working hours has been a prominent platform in Trades Union propaganda. Any one who like myself has been born and reared in a manufacturing town, knows full well the dull grey monotony of the life of men or women tending automatic machinery from six in the morning till 5 or 5.30 in the evening, going home worn out and weary, with only sufficient time for supper and then bed, to enable them, as it were, to oil and lubricate the human machine ready to restart the following morning.

The problem is not an easy one. On the one hand, the workers are not only wage earners, but purchasers and consumers of the products they themselves and their fellow-workers produce. A reduction of hours that merely meant a shortening of the day's labour, in itself a reasonable and proper measure, can only bring them suffering more acute than the monotony they desire to avoid.

Production would be lessened and the cost of the product increased, which

Lord Leverhulme.

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would make wages merely nominal, their purchasing power would diminish and, as a result, the wives and children would have less food and clothes and inferior housing. Therefore this problem cannot be solved so simply, but fortunately for the worker, and equally fortunately for the employer, it can be solved if we avail ourselves of the opportunities modern science affords for intensive production. By means of mechanical aids a greater output can be obtained in shorter time and without strain and pressure upon the worker.

Reduction of hours is obtainable without reduction of service in all such industries in the United Kingdom where costs of the weekly wage bill is not greater than what is called over-head charges. These over-head charges consist of interest on capital, rents and taxes, renewals, permanent salaries to directors, managers, etc. In all such cases by working two shifts of six hours, instead of one shift of eight hours, the manufacturer could make a 50 per cent. increase in produots, and, therefore, afford to pay the same wages or more to the employee for six hours as he did previously for eight or more.

One writer has said that the whole world would beat a track to the door of the nation that made even mousetraps better and cheaper than any other nation. And it is certain that now that the War is over the whole markets of the world are open to the British manufacturers. British manufacturers must, therefore, reorganise their industries so that they can work on the lines of the utmost production attainable by modern mechanical utilities. For this the first essential is the utmost skill of the operative, and this utmost skill can only be obtained when the operative is well educated, unfatigued, alert and intelligent. Short hours and increased leisure are the only ways in which these last qualifications can be obtained for the employee.

In addition there is one other special important factor to be considered. For many years to come the output capacity of our factories working forty-eight hours a week will not be sufficient for the home and overseas demands which depleted markets and empty warehouses place within our reach. If British manufacturers attempted to increase their factory and machinery capacity by 50 per cent., owing to the increased cost of building and machinery, that 50 per cent. expansion would cost double its pre-war amount, so that, whilst only increasing their capacity 50 per cent., the over-head charges would be increased 100 per cent. By adopting the twelve-hour day of two shifts the output would be increased by 50 per cent., possibly more, because it is a well-known fact that the non-fatigued operator produces more than the fatigued operator.

In this way only can we retain our position in the overseas markets of the world, and, I need hardly say, the employers and manufacturers would find their profits also increased owing to the increased turnover thus placed within their reach.

The Editor of the World's Greatest Newspaper

By Hamilton Fyfe

[*In February this year, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, who has been Editor of "The Times" since 1912, resigned the position and Mr. Henry Wickham Steed was appointed in his stead. The following sketch of Mr. Steed's record and personality will help our readers to appreciate the individuality of the man who is to conduct the greatest newspaper in the world, and whose influence in the coming years cannot be over-estimated.—Editor.*]

THE editors of *The Times* have not hitherto been brilliant. Delane was a man of sound judgment, of wide knowledge, shrewd in his estimation of other men. Chenery was a scholar of great learning. Buckle added to his gift of being able in a very short time to tear the heart out of any problem set before him an acquaintance with all the prominent people of the day, which was of service to the columns of the paper. Geoffrey Dawson took a wider view of world affairs than his predecessors for the reason that he had seen more of the world than they. But none of these editors could have been called brilliant.

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Now *The Times* comes under the direction of a journalist who cannot be spoken of without this epithet. He has been a brilliant foreign correspondent. He is a brilliant writer. Hitherto it has been a tradition of *The Times* that the editor should not write himself. His task has been to inspire and guide the pens of his leader-writers. This tradition will now, we must hope, be broken. If Mr. Wickham Steed ceased to write the loss would be great indeed.

For not only is he apt to put what he knows into illuminating form : it is the extent of what he knows that makes his contributions to journalism and to literature so valuable and, indeed, unique. He has an astonishing acquaintance with statesmen everywhere. If you had managed to conceal yourself in his room at *The Times* Office while he was foreign editor, you might have watched a procession of men who were making history, and you might have heard Wickham Steed talk to them each in his own tongue. His command of languages is—again I must use the word, no other epithet suffices—brilliant. He writes in French just as easily as he expresses himself in English. I have heard him make a speech in Italian so happily phrased and so fervid in sentiment that he set an Italian audience shouting in his praise.

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German he speaks with complete ease, and he can introduce those slight differences which distinguish the German spoken in Vienna from the speech of Germany proper.

Hidden behind your screen in his room you would have listened to conversations upon many aspects of foreign policy, upon many events which had already set the world talking, or which were in the future to figure as "best news." About all the subjects which came up you would have remarked Mr. Steed's authoritative pronouncements, and you would further have noticed that his visitors accepted his authority. It has never, I think, happened before that an Englishman's acquaintance with Continental questions has been admitted by Continental statesmen and publicists to be so ample and so accurate as to make his opinions almost final. Upon many matters this admission has been made, this high tribute offered to the judgment of Mr. Steed.

That he has spent all his journalistic life in the service of *The Times* has certainly been of service to him. He has always had a serious public to address, and he has known that many readers of his despatches would be able to criticise them with first-hand knowledge. He took up a great tradition when he became a foreign correspondent, and he has always worthily upheld it. He found that special sources of information were open to correspondents of *The Times*. That conferred a certain distinction upon him. In return, he very soon began to add distinction to the paper by the value of his information and the soundness of his views.

His first regular appointment was that of assistant in Berlin. He was given this in 1896. Then he was a young man of twenty-five. The son of a country solicitor in Suffolk, he had decided for himself that he would prefer foreign universities to Oxford or Cambridge. He was eager for knowledge rather than "a good time." He felt sure that he could fit himself for such a life as that of which he dreamed, far better in France or in Germany than at home. So, after a spell of private secretaryship to a Suffolk M.P., Sir Cuthbert Quilter, he went to Jena University, and flung himself with the energy that marks all he does, and all he has ever done, into philological studies.

From Jena he migrated after a time to Berlin, where he continued to attend classes at the university, and then he determined to finish up in Paris, at the Sorbonne. By this time he had gained what he set out to acquire—familiarity with languages, an effective mental gymnastic, a knowledge of Continental politics. He was ready to begin his career. Chance threw in his way the opportunity to do a useful and important piece of work for *The Times*. He did it so capably that he was offered an engagement. This was just such an opening as he sought. He went to Berlin, and in one year so amply proved his ability and devotion to the paper that

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when the position of correspondent in Rome fell vacant he was chosen to fill it.

In Rome he remained for five years. In spite of his youth he very quickly gained a position of authority. How did he manage this? Quite simply. He studied every question of the day with the closest attention. He went into its historical connection with other questions. He talked to every one within reach who had any first-hand knowledge bearing upon it. Not so simple after all, you say. For some men, no. But Wickham Steed was not a man who cared for sport or games in the open air. He had simple tastes and, on the whole, preferred working to playing. He had not, and never has, found time to get married. Therefore it came easily to him to follow the precept: "With all thy getting get understanding." And so he soon got authority as well.

When last year he undertook, for Lord Northcliffe's Department, the management of British propaganda against Austria, and went on a mission to Rome to persuade the Italian Government that it would be politic for the Allies to support the subject races of Austria in their efforts towards independence, he was treated in Rome as if he were an Ambassador. That, by the way, is a rôle which he would fill to admiration. He has the right appearance. Tall and strikingly handsome, with wavy grey hair and a small pointed beard, he looks distinguished in any company. His charm of manner wins even those who most entirely dissent from his views. He does not hesitate to speak out his opinions openly. No matter how high the position of those who dispute with him, he deals faithfully with them. Respect of persons is not a part of his creed.

Thus, when the Austrian Ambassador begged just before the War that he would use his pen to persuade the British people that Austria had a right to chastise Serbia, and so keep them friendly to his country, Mr. Steed said bluntly, "I am too good a friend to Austria to help her to commit suicide." The Ambassador seemed shocked at this, and scarcely able to understand what Mr. Steed meant. Whereupon the foreign editor of *The Times* (in which post Mr. Steed had succeeded Sir Valentine Chirol a few months before) sketched what in his judgment was certain to follow the attempt at "chastisement." He sketched what happened a fortnight later exactly as he foretold it. He was wiser than the Ambassador, wiser than the Austrian Government, wiser than our own Government, which did not catch the light until ten days afterwards.

Not many men add to such ability as this a talent for society so marked as Mr. Steed's. He is admirably equipped for that part of the duty of an editor of *The Times* which seemed so important to Lord Beaconsfield. "Who," he asked when Mr. Delane resigned, "who will undertake the social side of the business? Who will

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go about in the world ? " That " side of the business " is not so prominent now as it was then. But so much of it as remains Mr. Steed will perform as well as any man living. He is one of the most—once more the same word forces itself upon me—the most brilliant talkers in London. His range of subject is very wide. His conversational grace and vivacity make even the Jugo-Slav question entertaining. He has a delightful gift of humour, an irresistible smile, and so genuine an appreciation of fun that he can join in a laugh against himself.

In conducting the propaganda against Austria he was upon ground that he knew very well. When he left Rome in 1902 he went to Vienna to become *Times* correspondent there. In Vienna he spent eleven years, and if there is anything which he does not know about the late Austro-Hungarian Empire no one has yet suggested what it could be. He wrote just before the War the most complete account of " The Hapsburg Monarchy " that has ever appeared. This is now in its fourth edition and will remain the standard work upon the Empire which has now passed away.

In this book Mr. Steed suggested, and in some passages foretold, what was to happen very soon. By temperament he is a sympathiser with any people struggling to free itself from alien rule ; thus he had long felt kindly towards the Bohemians and the Southern Slavs, who were chafed by Austrian dominion, mild though her administration might be. From the earliest days of the War he stood forward as an advocate of weakening Austria by encouraging those small but vigorous peoples. This policy was obstructed by many British statesmen and by influences in the Foreign Office. But at last Mr. Steed found himself at the Propaganda Department in the position of being able to carry it through.

He drew up admirable State papers outlining the course which he proposed to follow, and, having secured the consent of the War Cabinet (who would agree to almost anything which was expressed simply, in a manner they could understand), he went ahead with the vigour which he puts into every task that he undertakes. The means which he employed for hastening the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire accounted in large measure for the rapidity of its collapse.

In Paris Mr. Steed is pointed out as one of the most distinguished figures at the Peace Conference. He is consulted by the most eminent of British and foreign statesmen. In every capital he is recognised as one of the most notable Englishmen of our time. It is good, not only for *The Times*, but for England, that such a man should be at the head of those who conduct our greatest newspaper. He will enlarge the traditions of the post ; he will bring it more into accord with the conditions of the new age which is opening and in the shaping of which he has now so prominent a part to play.

HAMILTON FYFE.

Shall We Nationalise Our Railways?

By W. L. George, Member of the London and S.E. District Council, National Union of Clerks

Shall we Nationalise our Railways?

THERE are fashions in politics as in frocks, and to-day the politician who despairs of bringing together masters and men seeks to evade a naturally infuriated public by nationalising the bone of contention. Now, as a Labour man, I support the ultimate nationalisation of all industries ; but, as a matter of common sense, I recognise that some industries have attained a point where nationalisation is desirable and possible, whereas others are still so chaotic and competitive that immediate nationalisation would be ruinous. Among the industries which are ready for taking over, the railways stand in the first place.

One reason for nationalising railways, which may not appeal to the adventurous resident in the Dominions but which has profound influence on the conservative Briton, is that in other countries, in France, Germany, Belgium, railway nationalisation pays its way : others have leapt, and so the British are willing to look. Also, they are heartily tired of their inconvenient, costly, dirty and tyrannical railways. I do not refer to the great trunk lines, say, between London and Glasgow, or London and Penzance, but to the mass of minor railways, now in the hands of 217 separate companies, between which exists fierce competition as to who shall make the public tolerate most. Thanks to the private ownership of railways you may take a ticket from London to Manchester and travel by one of four lines : if you miss your train your ticket will not be available on the three other lines. The three other lines would rather run empty than carry you on the rival ticket. Also, the railway sells a ticket but guarantees no seat. It apparently maintains against the passenger the right the canning factory maintains over the sardine : namely, to pack to the limits of the tin. The company does not consider itself bound to clean its carriages, nor to warm them unless it so fancies. It treats its passengers like goods—and yet it does not treat goods very well.

Our companies, through competition, have arrived at freight rates which stagger by their incoherence. I have before me a case where, *for the same article*, a company charges 11s. 8d. for 156 miles, and 18s. 4d. for 151 miles ; I have another where turpentine is being carried for 24s. 9d. a ton by one railway, while another is charging 16s. *for a journey two and a half miles longer!* A further list would be dull and very long. Nor do the companies do anything to assist national feeding : vegetables, fruit, fish, perishable goods of all kinds are not afforded special fast trains, unless they are produced in great masses ; the companies naturally prefer to

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take a full truck than to have the trouble of collecting a number of small parcels to make up a truck-load. I do not say this reproachfully, as it is the companies' business to make money ; but I do say, as a member of the public, that this is a nuisance which can be coped with only by public control. I also suggest that, in case of dispute, three parties now take the field : masters, men and public. Nationalisation would reduce the contestants to two.

In the way of nationalisation stand certain difficulties due to the war. Before the war it would have been a simple matter to exchange $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government stock for railway stock, because the average railway dividend was then $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But, since then, difficulties have arisen ; owing to increased prices, railways have to pay 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. more for coal, rolling stock, timber ; their wage bill is 70 per cent. higher. Against this they have only a 50 per cent. rise on fares and certain increases on freight. But for the Government guarantee they would be insolvent to the extent of £60,000,000 a year. If we subtract Government freight, the deficit may reach £90,000,000. As Labour does not wish to confiscate any particular property, it follows that to buy up the railways we should have to revert to the pre-war value. Presumably we should have to give something between the valuation of the lines and their quotation on the Stock Exchange, while granting the shareholders nothing for watered capital, viz., the bonus shares which some companies have issued to conceal their profits. We should as nearly as possible place each holder in the position he stood in before the war. Moreover, as the State should not be asked to pay dividends for ever, we should establish a sinking fund to redeem the railway stock by annual drawings for fifty years, at the end of which railways would be national property, free of mortgage.

This operation would raise staff questions, such as that of directors, of whom there are about 2,500 ; some are useful, many are ornamental. It would be impossible to retain many, but, as no injustice should be done, I have no doubt that where a director had given *professional and exclusive* service to one or more lines, and was, in brief, no "guinea-pig," compensation would be granted him. As regards the managing staff, and the 650,000 railway employees of this country, there would necessarily be a slight disturbance, because some railways are redundant ; also, certain railway stations, located unnecessarily by the side of others, would be done away with. But I do not think that dismissals would in the end take effect, because the trouble in Great Britain is not that we have excessive facilities, but that we have too few.

The overcrowding of passenger trains shows that an immediate increase of rolling-stock and, therefore, staff is necessary. Furthermore, there are all over the country a number of dead ends, as a

result of which, between two places separated by twenty miles of road, railway connection entails a fifty mile run. A number of our ports are served only by a coast line instead of being connected to the main system. Communications on the *outskirts* of our great towns, such as London, Manchester, Glasgow, are so bad that most of the traffic finds it swifter to pass through the *centre* of the town. Hence waste of time and waste of coal. If our system were modernised a demand would arise for a larger staff.

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As for the treatment of that staff, that may fairly be left for debate between the State and the National Union of Railwaymen. The latter, at present, is asking for a 48-hour week, for equal payment on all railways, fourteen days holiday per annum, and suppression of all piece-work and bonuses. (Bonuses encourage efforts which endanger public safety.) I think they would also advocate the suppression of tips, which are degrading, and without which the Post Office seems to do its work quite well.

But the staff problem is sharper when it comes to the management of the lines. I express, I think, the feeling of all Labour men in saying that we will not hand over the lines to Government officials. We know them too well, their cowardice before public opinion, their aloof ignorance of commercial and industrial matters, and the timid conservatism with which they regard all improvements. The railways may be owned by the community, but they must be managed by the people who have a natural interest in making them pay their way : those are the railway trade unions. I do not ask for unchecked control, for the tyranny of a trade union might equal that of a private company. Labour would not object to limitations of fares and freights by Act of Parliament, but it does demand responsibility together with privilege. It wants the opportunity to make the railways a success, not only from the point of view of money, but from that of public utility ; to be judged on its managers, many of whom would be the present managers ; to introduce the modern improvements which would reduce the need for hard labour and, at the same time, afford a better service. It follows that railway labour would have to be graded from top to bottom, that a clear field of promotion would lie between the boy cleaner and the general manager ; while no outsider from another system could be brought in except by consent. The public need not fear that that consent would be refused. Railwaymen are not in business for pleasure : if they could secure the services of a manager so efficient as to increase their wages and reduce their hours, they would certainly engage him. But only by such a method, by giving the men in the industry the control of which alone is born the dignity of labour, can the State hope to obtain the railway service it needs, while remedying the present discontent.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(Patron : His Majesty The King.)

HE Over - Seas Club and Patriotic League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are :

1. To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.
2. To render individual service to our Empire.
3. To maintain our Empire's supremacy upon the seas and in the air.
4. To help one another.

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We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty State,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.

—TENNYSON.

Date of Inception	August 27th, 1910
Membership (including Associates)	163,660
Subscribing Membership	20,202
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Overseas Tobacco Fund	£340,538
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Overseas Belgian Soldiers' Fund	£64,886
Overseas Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund	£58,652
Overseas Royal Air Force Hospital Fund ...	£28,756
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Contributions or subscriptions should be addressed to The Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

My Ideal Home

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, Lecturer for the London County Council, in this arresting article gives the readers of "Overseas" sound advice as to the making and keeping of a home under twentieth century onditions. The writer shows us that a complete revolution is taking place in our conception of homecraft.—Editor.]

My Ideal Home.

WITH human progress ideals change, and the ideal home of a hundred years ago, whether in town or country, would seem a comfortless dwelling compared with a modern abode. In our towns, for example, consider the change brought about by the installation of gas and electricity. We have become so accustomed to these wonderful labour-saving inventions that it is difficult to realise the opposition with which their first advent was hailed. How terrifying was the idea of an evil-smelling, poisonous, invisible explosive being brought through underground pipes into our very bedrooms, how dangerous and uncanny that the harnessed lightning should flash through wires over our quiet dinner tables !

Epoch-making as those changes were, our ideals have also been slowly changing in other directions, and in England, certainly, the War has hastened the advent of a new ideal in home-making. It is just beginning to dawn upon us that the home should be a place of rest for the woman, as well as for the man. Hitherto, it has been for her a place of never-ending toil. There was a time when this was right and inevitable. In the old days when we spun our own yarn, wove our own cloth, brewed our own beer, concocted our own physic, baked our own bread, made our own and our husbands' clothes—the home was then the woman's workshop, where she carried on, with more or less efficiency, according to her skill and training, a dozen different crafts. Very few women then, except those of the labouring class, did any work outside the home. Nevertheless, we are bound to admit that in those days the population as a whole was neither so well fed nor so well clothed as it is now. The disease rate was higher, the expectation of life was less, the infant mortality higher even than our present terrible rate—it was then high even amongst the well-to-do classes, with whom at present the infant mortality is practically negligible.

To-day, nearly all the skilled crafts and industries have been taken out of the home and relegated to experts, usually to the advantage of the home and the industry.

Baking and laundry work lingered for a long time and our grandmothers would doubtless have been scandalised at the idea of "baker's bread," or that their intimate underclothing should be carried out of the home to be washed by a stranger !

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But now there remains little to do in the home in the way of hard work except the cleaning and cooking, and we are beginning to realise that these important jobs have somehow been left behind in the course of social evolution, and that our ways of housekeeping have advanced very little since mediæval days.

At the same time women have been enjoying the benefits of higher education, they are entering professions and skilled trades more and more, and the War has certainly taught us that the skill and energy of our women is a national asset, and ought not to be squandered in unproductive work. We need all the skill, all the energy, all the brains of our men and women, to repair the wastage of these years of war. There is a growing feeling among women that in the period of reconstruction they have work to do, not only for their own families, but for that larger family, the community.

We are also just beginning to realise that the overworked wife, who is cook, washerwoman, and general servant, neither makes the best companion for her husband, nor the best mother—either physically or mentally. Here in England a great many women, for the first time in their lives, have found themselves obliged to do all their own housework, and we hear a great deal about the high wages, and the great scarcity of domestic servants. But we are apt to forget that these things affect only a tiny minority. The vast majority of women are themselves the domestic servants of their own families, and it is these women who need help, or rather, let us say, it is these women who need to think, to organise, and to help themselves.

First of all, let us realise that a kitchen is not at all an ideal place in which to bring up children. A kitchen is a place of draughts, sudden changes of temperature, smells, steam, boiling water; it is often presided over by a mother who is transformed into an anxious preoccupied cook, or a tired washerwoman—none of these things are good for our babies. My ideal home will contain no kitchen at all. Every decade brings us nearer to the total exhaustion of the world's fuel supply, and every coal range that has yet been invented wastes 90 per cent. of the heat produced by the coal it consumes, and makes 99 per cent. of the dirt in our homes. Recently a cooking apparatus was installed in one of our large English public schools, by which elaborate cooking for 600 persons is done by two cooks and three assistants at a weekly fuel expenditure of 7 cwt. of coke. Yet, with these possibilities, we find to-day fifty or a hundred women living within a stone's throw of each other, each with a kitchen range, each devoting a large part of her life and energy to cooking, more or less satisfactorily, for perhaps three or four individuals. Women must learn to co-operate, to save this unnecessary waste of material and energy.

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Very few women really like to have to cook every day of their lives, in sickness and in health. Very few men really mind who cooks their dinner so long as it is good. The transition period may be uncomfortable, but the time will certainly come when the private kitchen in our towns will be a thing of the past. Cooking will then be a skilled profession in the hands of highly trained specialists, either men or women—many of us would prefer a Frenchman if we could get him ! Food will then be better and cheaper, because enormous sums will be saved in distribution, fuel, material, equipment, and the disposal of refuse.

When amateur cookery disappears we shall find that there will be very little heard of gastric disorders and indigestion. We shall not necessarily eat our food where it is cooked, any more than we now consume our bread at the baker's. It is certainly not beyond the wit of man to devise a carrier in which our daily dinner can be delivered cooked instead of raw—even as is now our daily bread. Electric contrivances for keeping food warm or re-heating it are rapidly being perfected. Science, which has destroyed so many homes, is only just beginning to be applied to home-making.

To some people, even now, the idea of a communal kitchen is revolutionary, but there have always been people who dislike the idea of any communistic service. We ourselves had a relative whose father, in the early days of the penny post, would never send a dinner invitation except by his own footman, deeming it impolite to use the "public post" for such a purpose. And, doubtless, those of our ancestors who kept their private musicians would have shuddered at the idea of a concert which the whole town could attend. But the change from amateur to specialist cookery is coming slowly, but surely. Even the most old-fashioned and conservative housewife relies more and more upon "canned goods," pickles, jams, sauces, soups, biscuits, cakes, potted meats—all these are no longer exclusively made at home, yet we get, on the whole, more variety and a higher culinary standard, in these commodities, than if we relied entirely on home production. With the cooking and the endless equipment necessary for the modern kitchen taken off her hands, the woman in the ideal home will now have time to think, to be an intelligent companion to her husband and children, to cultivate any special talent or taste she possesses, and to take up any work in which she is interested. She will, if she values that most precious of all possessions—leisure—so arrange her home that it is a place of rest and comfort, not of work and worry. To this end, she will avail herself of every modern labour-saving invention, realising that her time and energy are worth something—or ought to be.

She will not hang her windows with blinds and lace curtains, requiring endless washing and mending—she will have dainty

My Ideal Home.

casement curtains which she can make in an hour and wash in ten minutes. She will see that her doors and her furniture have no dust-collecting mouldings, that all sunk panels have bevelled edges, not flat edges and angles difficult to clean. That old abomination, a thick carpet, fitted to every corner of the room and nailed down (hard work to sweep and never really clean), will give place to polished floors and rugs which are easily shaken. In the ideal home the mantel shelves will no longer be crowded with so-called ornaments—we recently counted fifty-two on one shelf, each to be dusted every day, and not one of them really beautiful or valuable ! It is very largely our own fault if our homes are not ideal. We have thought so little and been taught so little about beauty or fitness in furnishing.

William Morris's advice " Have nothing in your homes that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful " is a safe guide if we would only follow it.

Look at our shops, study our store catalogues, and observe the thousand and one articles upon which human energy is squandered —things which ought never to have been made, which no one can take any pride or joy in making, and for which there would be no demand if we exercised a little common sense, apart from any question of taste or feeling.

When furnishing a house we should remember that the housewife will not be always young, or always in a stable condition of health. Many women lead lives of constant work and worry, most of which could be avoided, if they only made up their minds to abolish everything except what they " Know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful." Few of us want to live in barrack-like flats or hotels ; we want ideal homes, our own homes and our own gardens. But, most of all, we want modern science and our best brains applied to the problem of making these homes no longer places in which there is a constant struggle with dirt, cooking, and general inefficiency in equipment and organisation. That is what makes us women grow tired and ugly and stupid and uninteresting—none of us need be all these things, many of us need never be any of them. No overworked woman, whose mind is constantly employed in ministering to the primitive needs of her family, to cleaning, cooking, washing, dusting, and mending, makes such a good mother as one who so arranges the home that she has leisure to be a real companion to her husband and children, to continue her own mental development, and who has a reserve of nervous and physical energy instead of being worn out with domestic drudgery. It is largely in the hands of women themselves to make ideal homes, but we must make up our minds what we want, and what kind of world we want it to be when our children start homemaking.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

Indian Snake Charmers

By Lieutenant F. W. Holmes, V.C.

Indian Snake Charmers.

DURING my service in India I had many opportunities of studying the methods of the native snake charmers. They are a very interesting and fascinating type, and the dull routine of military life is varied by their occasional appearance in Garrison Camps.

When one first meets the old Indian with his snakes and "traps," his wrinkled face lined with a thousand creases, looking hundreds of years old, it is impossible to dissociate him from one's preconceived ideas of the "Magician" of the Fairy Tales of childhood days. He is the incarnation of "India," with its mysteries, for ever shrouded in gloom, the secrets of which thousands have endeavoured to solve ; and failed.

The performance commences : the word hardly fits, one should almost say the *ceremony* :—The old magician puts the basket on the ground, and having made a collection for "Backsheesh" (it being apparently just as necessary for him to live as ordinary mortals, one likes him none the less for having an eye to business), he taps with his wand the mysterious basket, of which we have all been patiently waiting to learn the contents, and takes the cover off. The inside is shown to contain three or four of the deadly cobras which every one—white man and native alike—fears so much ; and with good reason. A venomous hissing sound is heard and a slight shudder is perceptible in the audience, knowing, that if bitten, they will immediately "take no further interest in the subsequent proceedings."

The performer has in his right hand a curiously shaped horn, which so far as one can see is made of a piece of bamboo, with at the end what appears to be the shell of a water melon, from which protrudes a piece of thin cane holed, to vary the sound. He then starts to make the weirdest of music, to describe the

An Indian Snake Charmer. Sent by Lt. F. W. Holmes, V.C.

Indian Snake Charmers.

sound of which is difficult, but I should suggest something between a bagpipe and cornet—preferably a cracked one. The cobras are perceived to be swaying their heads to and fro, which, of course, is the result of the music produced, as it is common knowledge that all kinds of snakes are addicted to music. The fangs shoot in and out, and their heads turn towards the performer ; they rise higher and higher and the music swells, swaying to and fro with great vigour. Still higher they come, and the magician stretches out his hand. The largest then glides towards him, and, still swaying, glides up the arms, then over shoulders, round, in and out of each arm, seeming to caress him, and showing feeling which it is impossible to express in print.

One really requires to know the powers of this species of snake to feel the fascination of watching this extraordinary man as the snake glides over his body. In the meantime the smaller cobras have left the basket and lie coiled up on the ground with their heads raised and swaying backwards and forwards ; one could almost say they appear to be jealous of the attentions bestowed on the other.

The climax is reached by the snake coiling itself on the head of the performer, looking for all the world like the crown of "Cleopatra of Egypt." He then places it on the ground beside the others, and seats himself on the ground with legs crossed tailor-wise, and, continuing the music, the cobras become more and more intoxicated, rising until one almost expects to see them completely vertical from head to tail. The performance comes gradually to a close as the music gets fainter and the cobras sink again lower until they resume the normal position coiled up on the ground.

The fanatical gleam dies from the old man's eyes, as gently enticing the larger one (his favourite) to slide round his neck, till it rests there as a fur stole encircles a lady's shoulders, he returns the two others to his basket. In order to show how his mystic power is extended to all snakes, and not to merely the ones he always carries, it would not be inopportune to relate the following incident. An English officer, having witnessed a performance, afterwards explained to the native that there was a cobra in his compound (garden) that had been the source of considerable trouble and anxiety, and had caused the death of several of his chickens.

The old charmer with a smile immediately salaamed, and intimated to the officer to lead the way to his Bungalow. On arrival there he produced the horn and commenced playing. After a short interval a slight hissing was heard, and on looking down the cobra was seen cringing at the feet of the charmer. He then, picking it up in the same manner as in his "show," allowed it to glide round his neck, afterwards placing it in his basket.

Then salaaming gravely and receiving his "Backsheesh," he walked majestically away.

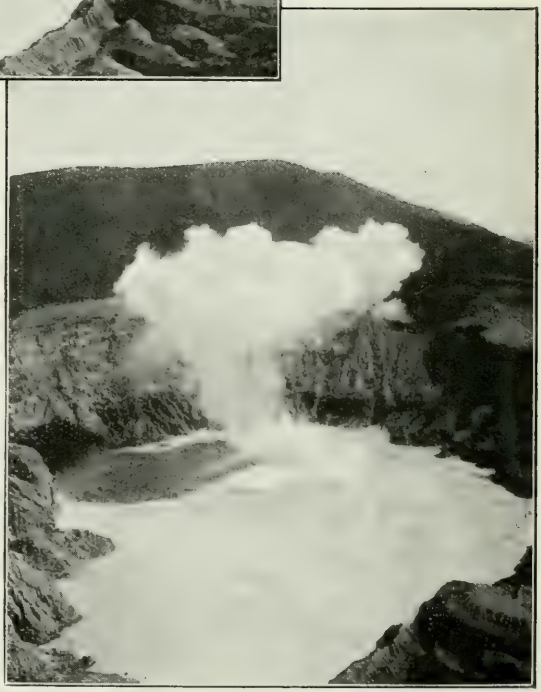
CROCUSES IN KEW GARDENS.

Every year crowds of town-wearied Londoners travel to Kew to pay their homage to these heralds of Spring, which grow in brilliant patches in all parts of the Gardens.

A Volcanic Eruption.

Two Views of the Eruption of Volcano Poas, which occurred on Good Friday, 1918.

Sent by Mr. G. V. Long, San José, Costa Rica, Central America.



Gathering in Volume.

Snapping Volcanoes is a fascinating but risky pastime, but Mr. Long must be well satisfied with the results he has obtained.

The Volcano Poas is said to be the biggest Geyser in the world.

"I Believe"

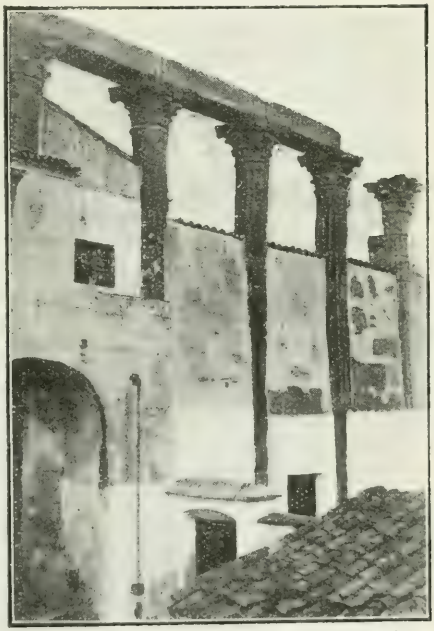
"I Believe."

PERSEPHONE, making her escape year by year from the dim shades of death which held her, to revisit, flower-laden, the newly awakened earth, spoke to the pagan world in the rich language of myth and legend of life unconquerable.

The same thought, in one form or another, lies at the heart of every religion, haunts with longing all philosophies ; in the face of what would appear absolute finality, undaunted the spirit of man searches for a Beyond. Once in the history of the world the veil for a moment was drawn back, and the dawn of that first Easter morning nineteen hundred years ago still waits to end every night. Death may do its worst, its sepulchre carved out of the rock, its clanging stone rolled to the door, are powerless to hold. Human authority may set its seal on the grave and bid guards watch over it, but Life breaks through stone and seal, and Love finds Him whom the cold earth sought to claim, in the fragrance of the dewy garden with living Feet on the green grass, and heart unchanged by the dread touch of the arch-foe.

The curious habit we have of relegating the unseen existence to some distant point, of talking of it as a "future life," is responsible in a great measure for our attitude towards the whole subject. Anything so far away as to lie beyond that, to us, vague and remote day when we ourselves will die, becomes of necessity unreal, and, by neglecting to make it vivid to our consciousness that the life unseen is a *present fact*, we rob ourselves of a power of vision which would throw into focus the whole of existence. It is no "future" thing to that shining throng which has passed beyond our sight—they are living it now to-day ; its mighty energies flow out to meet the needs of the world, the air around us is alive with invisible presences.

Shut in as we are by time and space conditions, it is not possible



Ruins of a Temple to Diana at Merida. Now used as a House. Sent by Mr. R. Pollock Simpson, Aguilas, Spain.

"I Believe."

for us to form any idea as to the Where or the How of it all. The human mind is not constructed to apprehend the infinite mysteries of the unseen, but it is not with our *minds* we are meant to stretch out towards them. Julian of Norwich, as she turns her longing gaze on "the High and Lofty One that inhabiteth Eternity, whose name is Holy," cries out, "By love He may be gotten and holden, by thought never." And in the same manner as we reach out towards those who have slipped away from us, it must be with some part of ourselves which lies deeper than the thinking brain, something in us which is akin to the Divine and Eternal. Thought cannot follow them, but love may. Nor are we bereft of outward help; the silent spaces of the night speak to us in a language which has no recognition of time; each dying day leaves to the world in splendour a last message from the city whose streets are shining gold; music with its strong wings waits ever ready to cleave for us the dread distance, and we may learn what he meant who wrote of it—

"... if I travel in your companie
Ye know the way to Heaven's doore."

Often as I have threaded my way through the strange cities of the dead which lie broadcast all over the land, and read the inscriptions on cross and tombstone, I have been filled with amazement at the undaunted attitude of man in the face of the absolute blank and silence of the grave. There they lie side by side in row upon row as far as the eye can reach, those last pathetic resting-places with heavy stone shutting out the light; but again and again carved into the rock is man's defiant denial that here is the end. "In sure and certain hope of a glorious Resurrection."

I remember one day taking refuge in a church during a violent storm. The rain came down in torrents, beating against roof and window, seeming in strange fashion to shut one into the holy place; the vivid flashes of lightning lit up the dim aisles with their glory of fretted stonework, and far overhead the echoing thunder rolled. All life's immensities seemed let loose, and, shiveringly, the human soul felt itself to be a small and helpless thing indeed. As I knelt in the little side chapel my eye was caught by a memorial tablet on the wall at my right, just the name and the date, and underneath one word only—"Credo,"—tremendous assertion of a human being stepping forth into the great unknown. It has never ceased to ring in my ears, and in all humility I would ask that on my grave too some day that word, and that word alone, may be inscribed.

H. d. V.

Please get an Empire Day reader for "Overseas."

OVERSEAS

Spanish 'Flu

By a Medical Correspondent

Spanish 'Flu.

THE outstanding features of the present outbreak of influenza and that which occurred during the autumn of 1918, both of which may justly be regarded as exalted phases of one epidemic, are its world-wide distribution, the high rate of mortality, and the peculiar susceptibility to infection of those in the prime of life and in perfect health and vigour.

Climate appears to exert no influence in determining its onset or controlling its severity ; although it started in South-Western Europe its ravages have been no less felt in the dry, hot climates of Eastern Europe, in Mesopotamia and other parts of Asia, than in the wet and varying climates of the temperate zone. Severe as has been our own mortality from this disease, it is small in comparison to that of South or West Africa, or China. Although, like other catarrhal affections, it reached its height in this country in the late autumn or early winter months, it appeared in Macedonia with equal severity when the sunshine was still brilliant at the end of the usual hot dry summer. The explanation lies in the fact that the disease spreads by communication from one person to another. An incident has been recorded in which this is clearly exemplified. A patient was admitted to a surgical ward in a military hospital, apparently infected with influenza, which he developed a couple of days later. Within forty-eight hours the man on each side of him developed influenza, and two days later the patients next to them also were attacked. These observations, taken in conjunction, show that the infecting cause of the disease persists rather in the individual than in his environment.

Poorness of food and stress of war have both been cited as contributory causes. Although

What the Doctors tell us to do according to W. K. Haselden in the *Daily Mirror*.

If we followed all the prescriptions recommended by the doctors for flu', the cure might be worse than the disease.

Spanish 'Flu.

the teaching of history would lead one to expect a devastating epidemic to follow in the wake of war, yet by the light of reason it seems improbable that either of these factors have greatly contributed to the present epidemic. The disease has been as rife in the army at the military bases, where the men have been plentifully supplied with good food, as it has been elsewhere, and has attacked the healthy and well nourished in the prime of life to an even greater extent than the sickly and the aged.

Neither can the mental stress inseparable from war be accredited with much influence, for it has fallen alike upon the combatant nations and upon those who are neutral.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The numerous preventive measures which have been suggested are but an index of our ignorance of the actual cause of the disease. Each has its adherents and opponents.

The advice " to keep fit " holds good for all illnesses. We have already seen that influenza appears to have a particular predilection for the young and healthy ; indeed it is said that patients suffering from chronic illnesses, such as consumption, make a much better fight than do those who are robust and who are seldom or never ill. Any infection, however, is more likely to attack the overtired and run-down. The first rule, therefore, should be to keep as fit as possible. To attain this object a sufficiency of good food is essential; early hours should be observed in order to secure ample sleep and so avoid getting overtired and fatigued ; warm clothing should be worn in order to prevent chills ; as much time as possible should be spent in the open air ; rooms should be well ventilated, and this applies especially to bedrooms.

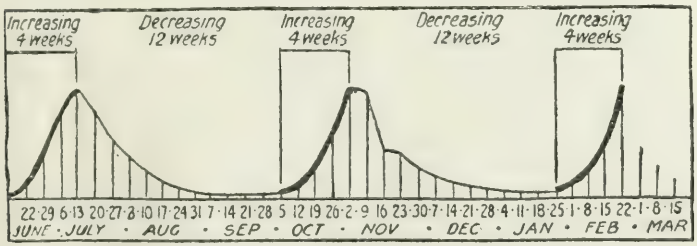
Masks have been recommended by many, and have been tried in a number of American cities, but there is still a divergence of opinion as to their value. They are supposed to arrest droplets of moisture from the breath which may be laden with germs, but as a matter of fact the droplets can pass freely through the meshes of the gauze. The gauze is either used plain or sprinkled with a disinfectant. A handkerchief held to the mouth and nose would be equally effective and less stuffy and unpleasant ; perhaps it would be wise to use one or other when attending a patient who is ill with influenza.

Gargling the throat and washing out the nostrils have also been tried, and about these there is also a difference of opinion. In some districts it is so much in vogue that special solutions are made up and supplied free of cost by the borough authorities. It has, however, been shown that the secretions of the nose have the power of destroying germs, and some outstanding authorities now hold that it is a mistake to wash away this natural antiseptic douche.

Vaccines may be used either for prevention or for treatment, but especially for the former. Here again the same divergence of

opinion exists. Some observers who have been working along these lines and have given preventive inoculations of stock vaccines to large numbers of people, such as those in schools, hospitals and institutions with large staffs, declare most emphatically that those whom they have thus treated either take influenza in fewer numbers or, if they do succumb, get the disease in a milder form, and that complications are either absent or less severe. The more cautious say that it is unwise, if not dangerous, to give vaccines during the height of an epidemic, as during what is called the negative phase, lasting for a short time after the administration of the vaccine, the patient is more susceptible to infection than before.

The onset of the disease may be extremely sudden, with severe headache, vomiting, shivering attacks, rise of temperature, or even sudden unconsciousness. On the other hand there may be a preliminary feeling of overtiredness, aches and pains in the back, or symptoms of a severe cold, and red eyes. It is most important that no risks should be run, as it is in the early stages that treatment is most effective, either in curing or shortening and lessening the disease. It is extremely foolish to try to keep about for "just a little longer." To give up work and go to bed may give rise to the accusation of being cowardly, over-careful, or of shirking and putting work on the shoulders of others. Nevertheless, this is the only safe course to follow. Many lives have been lost by people keeping about until they are actually obliged to give in because they are seriously ill. "A live ass is better than a dead lion." A doctor should be called in immediately. Domestic remedies should never be relied upon, nor should the chemist be applied to for medicine; he is not a doctor, does not know what is the matter, and is unqualified to advise any treatment. Time is thus lost, the saving of which may mean life to the patient. Another dangerous habit is that of getting up and going out before permission has been given, for it often results in pneumonia which might have been avoided.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By courtesy of the London Daily Mail.

Rise and Fall of Influenza Outbreaks in London from June, 1918, to March, 1919. The curves show that the first two outbreaks of influenza in London reached their highest point in four weeks.

The Future of the Woman War Worker

The Future of the Woman War Worker.

PEACE has its problems no less than war. Never were spoken truer words nor ones that are more often in our minds to-day. On all hands we are faced with problems great and small, each and all calling for special knowledge, insight and experience if they are to be solved satisfactorily. And not the least amongst them is the question of the future of the woman war-worker. Thousands and thousands of lives are affected.

When the War broke out women of every class and of every age responded to the call and were taken into hospitals, offices, factories, and on the land without previous training. The need was so urgent, there was no time to wait. Willing pairs of hands, skilled or not, were wanted at once if shells were to be made, land cultivated, the sick and wounded tended. And now that the War is over, what is happening ?

Many girls, well educated and coming from sheltered homes, have tasted for the first time the joys of freedom, work, and independence, and repudiate with horror the idea of returning home to an aimless existence. They know, as they never knew, that they are citizens of no mean country and long to contribute their quota to the work of the world. So far so good, but they are untrained—they have been working at a blind alley occupation, and they are quite unable to afford a training.

Others, again, are willing to go home and find voluntary occupation in their own village or town, but the family income has been sadly reduced since 1914, and their parents cannot afford to keep them idle—they, too, must be trained, but how ?

The case of another class of woman is equally hard. She is getting on towards middle age and has had a good deal of experience of life ; she has been doing welfare work at munition shops and Government canteens, and doing it admirably. What is she to do now that her services are no longer required ?

Some will doubtless be absorbed by the London County Council, who are calling for 7,000 women—and they want them at once—for After-Care and Health work in connection with the Schools of London. A specialised training is not essential for this class of social work, but makes big demands on the character and tact of the women employed. Others will find an outlet as teachers of English in France, where the popularity of the English language is growing apace.

Banks have decided to retain the services of women clerks, and there will be good openings across the Channel for some time to come for efficient shorthand typists and clerks in connection with the gradual evacuation of our troops.

The Future of the Woman War Worker.

Experts say that women have proved their capacity in no industry better than in engineering ; they are deft and careful, and soon become proficient at the more delicate processes connected with the making of machinery. Many new machines are being designed with a special view to the employment of female labour.

The future position of women in industry, however, resolves itself round the attitude towards them of the men's Trades Unions, and until that has been decided the outlook is uncertain. Things can never go back to what they were before the War, but, in a great many instances, the Trades Unions have not yet been approached as to what they are prepared to accept in place of pre-War conditions.

Optical-glass making and aeroplane making are two typical new industries, and trade unionism among their male workers is necessarily less hard and fast than in trades where women have never been employed. It seems to be universally recognised that women will be able to take their share of this work in the future without exposing themselves to the charge of keeping men out of their jobs.

Of the land girls, many of whom were shop girls, out of 6,500, 4,000, it is said, have decided to remain on the land, having won their way with the farmers, who have learnt to appreciate their value. A certain number have expressed a desire to take up farming overseas, attracted by the freedom of the life and the lure of possessing their own land. But this is a dream of the future, for every ship will be chock-a-block for many months to come with returning troops and their wives and sweethearts.

As for the V.A.D.'s, their case is a comparatively simple one, for, with real insight, the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem have decided to give scholarships for trainings, "as a tribute to the magnificent work so generously given by V.A.D. members during the War." A great body of disciplined women, therefore, who have learnt how to work and to pull together will be available for all sorts of professions connected with national health—including medicine, every type of nursing, physical culture, X-ray assistants, institutional cooks, health visitors, infant welfare workers, and so on. As Lady Ampthill, the Chairman of the Joint Women's V.A.D. Committee, pointed out : "The Red Cross has taught many women domesticity, who would otherwise have known very little about it, and they are not likely to wish to let their skill lie fallow. Many of our own V.A.D.'s, particularly the earlier ones, will be in a position to pay for their own training, but a large number of our later members are not so fortunately placed." There can be no doubt that their services in the future will prove of immense benefit to the community at large.

The question which thousands of harassed housewives are asking

The Future of the Woman War Worker.

themselves to-day is, "Shall I be able to get a servant now?" Countless homes are waiting to welcome the ex-servant back with open arms. But will she come? The Ministry of Reconstruction, the Women's Industrial Council, the Women's Legion, the Y.W.C.A. and many others are all concentrating their brains and energies on this vital problem, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that many women will return to domestic service, but under new conditions. Very few express a wish to "live in," and all demand regular hours and more time off. Nor is this all. The post-War woman is more independent, more democratic than she was, and, even if she is a maid, sees no reason why she should be called Mary Ann by all and sundry and a chit of a clerk of fifteen be addressed as Miss So-and-So. One servant writes and asks: "Why should maids be compelled to wear caps, aprons, cuffs and collars? It takes more than half one's wages for indoor livery, and why should we be branded in any case?" Another writes: "I have no objection to 'living in.' What is wanted is higher pay and more outings." And so it goes on. No fair-minded person can quarrel with these objections and demands.

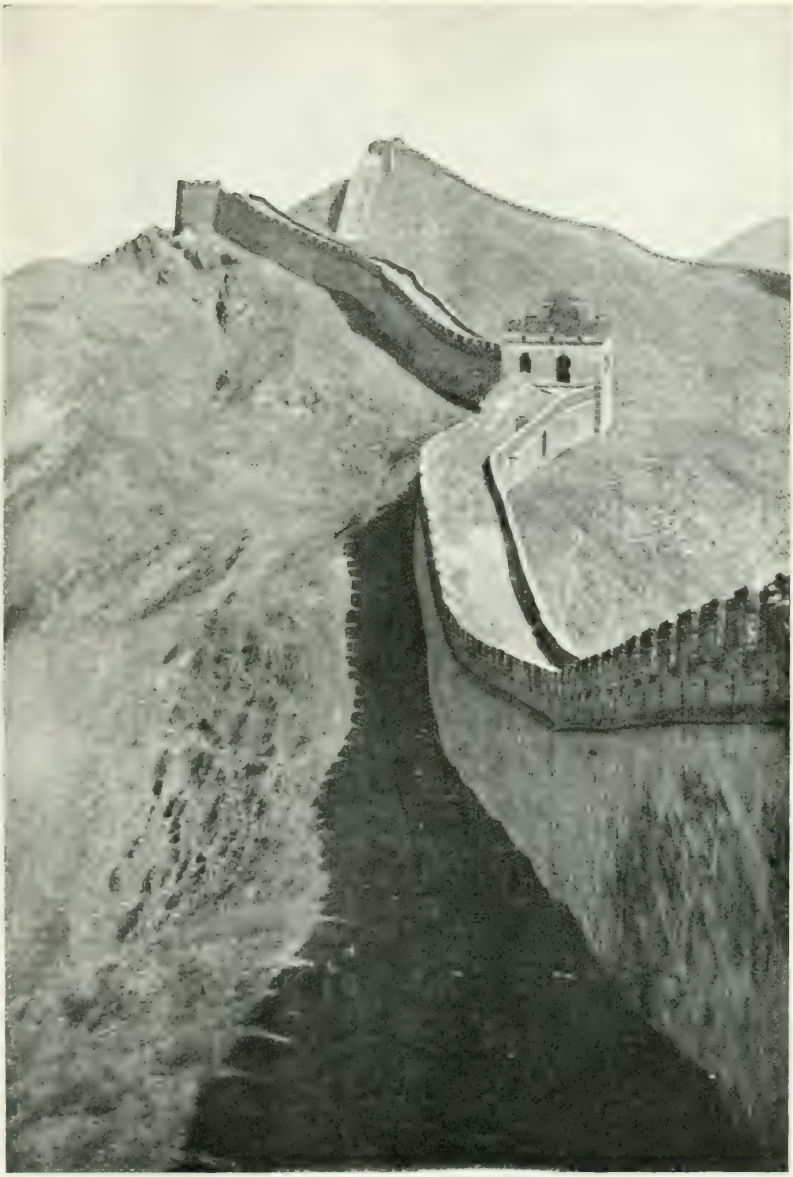
An effort is being made to raise the standard of the profession and to put it on a higher level, and Household Orderlies is the title to be given to the new type of maid, be she cook, kitchen or housemaid. She will have an eight-hours day, live out, provide her own food, and earn 30s. a week. She may live at a hostel, and will be the employee of whatever organisation she is working for and not of her employer. It is my belief, however, that if mistresses were more considerate and gave their maids more freedom with a good grace, many would be glad to "live in" and be saved the trouble of "doing" for themselves.

There is no question as yet of demobilising the omnibus girl, though as the weeks go by one notices men taking their old places one by one in 'buses and undergrounds and the women automatically disappearing. In spite of the nerve strain of dealing with impatient and aggressive passengers, the constant fresh air that the 'bus girl enjoys has benefited her health and, apparently, the continuous standing has done her no harm. Curiously enough, throughout the War there have only been two women taxi-cab drivers in London owing to the determined opposition of the men, and the secretary of a women's organisation declared she did not believe the situation would be altered until there were woman cab proprietors.

On the whole, the outlook for women and the recognition of their capacity and their value in every field of human activity is brighter and more hopeful than it has been since the dawn of history, and there is no doubt whatever that women will respond to their great opportunity.

WINIFRIDE WRENCH.

OVERSEAS



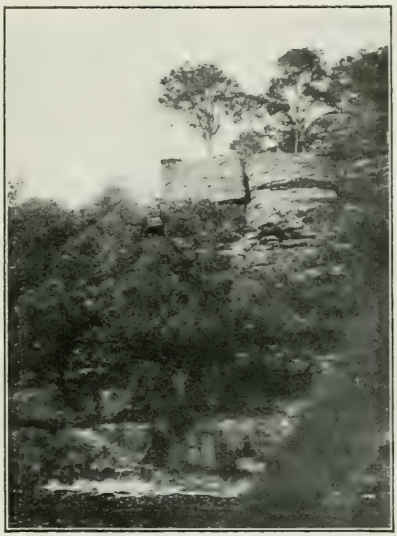
THE GREAT WALL OF NORTH CHINA.

A splendid View of the Great Wall taken at the Nankon Pass, near Peking. Sent by Mr. A. N. Chesshire, Chinese Customs, Tientsin.

OVERSEAS

Snapshots from New South Wales.

Sent by Mr. A. W. Wray, "Wai Moana," Berowra, N.S.W., Australia.



Berowra Creek, a Tributary of Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.

Taken near "Meeting of the Waters," at the head of Leura Falls, Blue Mts., N.S.W.

"Playmates." The old feuds forgotten in this sunny corner of New South Wales.

Spring in the Rockies.

Two charming Photographs sent us by Mr. A. E. Miller, Revelstoke, B.C.

Field Flowers growing wild in Revelstoke National Park. A glimpse of the Rockies is seen through the Fir Trees.

THIS MONTH'S PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Another View. Revelstoke National Park covers ninety-five square miles, and includes such features as Mountain Peaks, gigantic Waterfalls, and Alpine Meadows.

OVERSEAS

From the Old Country.

Two Pictures typical of English Country Life.

Old Inn and Cottages in a Berkshire Village. Sent by Mr. H. Macdonald, Hesley, Coleshire Road, Teddington.

A Study of Willows in April. [*Messrs. Judges, Ltd.*

By the Assistant Editor.

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from Headquarters.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS.—We are delighted to be able to record that both Lord Morris (of Newfoundland) and Lord Sinha (India) have accepted the invitation of the Central Council to become Vice-Presidents of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. Lord Morris writes :—

> "It will give me the very greatest pleasure indeed to accept the position, and I assure you I appreciate the honour very much, and will be only too delighted to co-operate in the splendid work you are doing."

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PEACE BONFIRES.—Shortly after our March issue went to press a special meeting was held in the House of Commons to discuss plans in connection with Peace celebrations. It was proposed by Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., one of our Central Councillors, and unanimously agreed, that the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League should be asked to undertake the organisation of a chain of bonfires around the Empire. Similar bonfires will be organised by members of the House through the United Kingdom, while the Boy Scouts' Association are also to take an active part, both at home and overseas. The Central Council have gladly accepted this official invitation, and are looking forward to hearing from their Members in every part of the world as to their plans for this historic occasion.

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DISTRIBUTION OF "OVERSEAS."—Owing to the prevailing high costs, we have to be very careful only to order sufficient magazines to meet our requirements each month, and consequently we never have more than a few back numbers in stock. At present we can arrange to send a limited number of copies of numbers 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30 to those who desire them. Back numbers cost 1s. each, post free.

May we ask Members, in their own interest, to be prompt in forwarding their Membership fees each year? Quite often a Member omits to renew his subscription until March or April, and then is disappointed to find he cannot receive copies of "Overseas"

News from Head-quarters.

for January or February, as these are out of print. In order to avoid such disappointment in the future, we would remind our Members that subscriptions fall due on January 1st, and only those who have renewed by that date can be sure of receiving a complete set of magazines for the current year.

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BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE.—All those of our Members who are interested either directly or indirectly in the promotion and development of British Empire trade will be delighted to learn that an arrangement has now been made for the Overseas Trade Bureau to work in close co-operation with the Trade and Industries Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute. Both bodies will be strengthened by this happy agreement. The work of our Trade Bureau has increased enormously since Armistice Day, and every day a more efficient service is being organised for the use of Members.

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MONTHLY LUNCHEONS.—Now that our London Membership is so much stronger we hope to be able to organise monthly luncheons, at which the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League can entertain men of note, either at home or from overseas. Apart from our desire to honour some such distinguished guest and be given an opportunity of hearing him speak to us, such gatherings will be an excellent opportunity for the London Members to get to know each other better. On March 26th, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commanding the Australian Forces, is to be our guest, and among others who are to be present are the Earl of Meath, Lord Denman, Sir George Perley, The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Admiral Sir S. J. Fremantle and the Agents-General for Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Victoria and South Australia.

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ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.—One day in February, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, C.M.G., M.P., gave an extremely interesting lecture at Headquarters on his Armoured Car Expedition to Russia and his war experiences elsewhere. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who is well known to all our readers, very kindly took the Chair. The lecture was packed with interesting and exciting incidents, but the description of the attack of the Bolshevists on the hotel in which Commander Locker-Lampson and his men were quartered will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The description, too, of the work of the armoured cars in the Russian retreat made us feel proud of this little band of heroes, who were always the last to leave and the first to put up a fight to check the onslaught of the Germans. We hope it may be arranged soon for Commander Locker-Lampson to give us a further lecture on his exciting adventures along the Eastern Front.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

OUR TITLE.—Most of us feel sorry that the development of our Society has forced us to adopt so long and cumbersome a title as that we now possess, and many suggestions have been forthcoming as to a fitting substitute. We should be interested to find out the views of our Members in every part of the world on this subject, and, therefore, adopting a suggestion recently received from Lieut. A. Clark, of the C.E.F., we are opening a competition, for which a prize of £5 will be given to the Member who suggests the most comprehensive and euphonious title, of not more than two words, which will describe our Organisation. Privately we cannot help feeling that it will be little short of a genius who can solve this problem to the satisfaction of every Member of our Central Council, not to mention to that of his or her thousands of fellow Members. However, as the number of entries allowed to one competitor will not be limited, and as the competition will be open to Christmas Day, 1919, there will be plenty of time in which to cultivate "brain waves." Incidentally we hope to be able to coin a better word than "Overseaser" to denote a Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

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ORIGINAL MEMBERS.—I wonder how many of the first thousand of our foundation Members are still with us. These Members were drawn from every part of the world, but few could now be found at their old addresses. It would be interesting to know who are the hundred oldest existing Members. We owe a great deal to these men and women, who had sufficient vision to join our ranks while we were yet unknown and untested, and while so many obstacles stood between us and the realisation of our hopes. It would be of the greatest interest to all at Headquarters to hear from them and learn of the vicissitudes through which they passed since 1910.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.—Readers will notice that our advertising pages are increasing in number each month. It takes little knowledge of printing and paper costs to realise that 4s. per annum to cover magazine, posting and despatching does not go very far towards paying for the expenditure involved. It is by our advertisements alone that we are able to carry on, and as these increase so is it possible for us to enlarge, start new features, and in all ways improve and develop our contents. Our readers cannot all act as advertising agents and obtain advertisements for us, but they can help by writing to those firms whose announcement appears in our journal, mentioning "Overseas" when writing. As you probably already realise, only the announcements of really first-class firms are included.

News from Headquarters.

FOR EMPIRE DAY.—Most of our readers will receive this issue of "Overseas" in plenty of time to use the enclosed enrolment form for their Empire Day Member. We have so very much to be thankful for this year of all others that we would like Empire Day, 1919, to form a very definite land-mark in our progress by a marked increase in our Membership. As a Club we have fortunately been given great opportunities of proving, again and again, that our organisation stands for just those qualities in individual, national and Imperial life for which our armies have been fighting since 1914. And, therefore, each one of us will be helping to perpetuate the work of these armies when we strengthen the hands of our great joint Society by adding to its Membership.

At Headquarters, to celebrate Empire Day, we are holding our Annual General Meeting at the Mansion House, on May 23rd, at 11.45. The Lord Mayor has kindly consented to preside, and Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Brig.-General J. E. B. Seely, Under Secretary of State for the Air Force, will address the Meeting. We shall look forward to welcoming all those of our Members who can arrange to be in London on that day, and we shall be interested to learn how Members all over the world are arranging to keep Empire Day this year.

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UNITED KINGDOM MEMBERS.—We have now definitely inaugurated a special Membership campaign in the Old Country. The Central Council have appointed Mr. W. Davies as Travelling Commissioner for this purpose, and we hope that all the Members who have friends in the Old Country with an Imperial vision will send in their names to our United Kingdom Membership Department. When each man and woman living in the British Isles appreciates what the British Commonwealth of Nations might mean in the development of world-civilisation, we shall have gone a long way towards accomplishing the primary aims of our movement.

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COLOURED FRONTISPIECE.—Several of our Members have written to us in favour of the suggestion, published in "Overseas" some few months ago, that reproductions of our coloured Home Country pictures should be kept at Headquarters for sale. Before going to the expense involved in carrying out the suggestion we would, however, like a more general expression of opinion from our Members, and if we find that the percentage of our Members to whom this idea appeals is a high one, we will at once arrange the matter. Our idea would be to supply either single copies of these pictures at, say, 1s. each, or to publish an album holding a dozen reproductions at, say, 5s. 6d. The prices would depend on costs. While on this subject we would be interested to hear how many of our Members would like us to include scenes from the Dominions

News from Headquarters.

as our frontispiece some months, or how many would rather keep entirely to Old Country views.

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WAR MEMORIAL STAMPS.—Our War Memorial stamps are daily growing more popular, and, at Headquarters, we have been delighted to see how each mail brings with it a greater number of letters sealed with these stamps. For newer readers we would repeat that these stamps can be purchased in convenient little books, containing twenty each, at the cost of 1s., postage free. For the convenience of Members in hot countries we have arranged that these stamps should be inter-leaved with wax sheets to prevent them sticking together. Purchasing and using these stamps is a simple and effective way of helping the work of the Fund.

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NEW MEMBERS.—Among the new Members whom we would like to welcome this month are the Marquis of Londonderry (Life Member) ; Sir Robert Nevinson (Life Member) ; Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, of the A.I.F. ; Rev. A. S. V. Blunt, Chaplain to the British Embassy in Paris ; the Hon. G. F. Earp, of Atlas Buildings, Sydney (Life Member) ; Lieut.-Colonel N. Raw, M.P., C.M.G., of 66, Rodney Street, Liverpool ; Mrs. A. M. Simpson (Life Member). whose husband presented the Liverpool aeroplane ; and Mr, W. H. J. Darke, British Consulate, St. Vincent (Life Member).

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MY LIFE OVERSEAS.—One of the special features of " Overseas " which distinguishes it from any other publication is the personal accounts contributed by Members themselves of their everyday life, and the reasons which prompted them to seek their fortunes outside the Old Country. Such first-hand accounts tell us more than any number of blue books could ever do of the actual life and conditions to be found in all parts of the world where British subjects have penetrated. We do hope that during this year very many more Members will take the trouble to write down an account of an average day out of their lives, introducing the necessary local colour, but never forgetting that, however humdrum and uninteresting their lives may appear to themselves, they must necessarily

Lt. W. F. Hawkings, C.I.C., who has enrolled fifty Members within the last few months.

News from Head-quarters.

be full of romance and interest to fellow Members situated in entirely different circumstances. While all contributions are welcome to "Overseas," it is these human descriptions which will make the most general appeal.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.—We are delighted to welcome Mr. A. Buckney, Hon. Treasurer of the Tokyo Branch, who is staying in England for some time. We have received from him the most favourable accounts of all our friends in Tokyo, and it is the greatest pleasure to all at Headquarters to hear their news at first hand. We have also received a visit from Mr. S. J. Knight, Ex-Chairman of the Boksburg Branch, one of the most enthusiastic and energetic of our South African Members. It was largely through his initiative that the Transvaal Council, co-ordinating the activities of all the Transvaal Branches, was inaugurated.

Another visitor whom it has been our pleasure to welcome is Mr. J. T. Leadbetter, Chairman of the Sousa, Tunis, Branch. It is through Mr. Leadbetter that we have heard the sad news of the death of Mr. H. E. Webb, who has long been President of the Sfax Branch. Our very warmest sympathy goes out to all the friends and relatives of Mr. Webb, and we feel that the Over-Seas Club and Patrictic League has lost a very good friend through this sad bereavement.

OBITUARY.—This month, with very much sympathy and regret, we learn of the death of the following Members : Mr. W. C Peakall, of Sigatoka, Fiji ; Mr. C. J. Welman, of Horta Fayal, Azores ; Mr. James M. Jamieson, of N.S.W., Australia, killed in action near Lagnicourt ; Mr. C. M. C. Carne, Punjab, India ; Mr. C. W. Bingham, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and Mr. F. W. Sutton, the energetic Hon. Corresponding Secretary at El Ferrol, Spain.

A CORRECTION.—In the March issue of "Overseas," in "An Interview with Mr. G. A. Sutton," it was stated that the total of six hundred million had been raised in the War Loan Campaign. This figure should have been sixteen hundred million. Our apologies are due to Mr. Sutton and all concerned.

LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Branch still holds the distinction of being the only Old Country Branch in existence, but we hope it will not retain this position of "splendid isolation" long. As a mark of appreciation of its development, the Central Council has decided to ask the Liverpool Committee to appoint a Delegate to Headquarters. It is probable that Mr. L. Rea, Chairman of the Liverpool Branch, will be nominated as a Member of the Central Council in response to this invitation. Before Mr. F. R. Jones, our special Commissioner, sailed for Canada, the Committee of the Liverpool Branch arranged a farewell Meeting at the Adelphi Hotel, to wish him Godspeed. In spite of the shortness of the notice, the Meeting was an unqualified success. Most excellent speeches were made, by Mr. J. G. Legge, who presided, and Miss Turnley, our indefatigable Secretary. By the way, Miss Turnley tells us she always wears her O. S. badge in front of her hat, an idea worth the consideration of other lady Members. Liverpool is organising a series of Members' nights, which we hope will become a very popular and useful feature of their programme.

ADEN, ASIA.—Our splendid Aden Branch kept the anniversary of the taking of Aden by organising a delightful garden fete in aid of the War Memorial. Nearly £300 was collected by this means. Our special thanks are due to the President, Major-General J. M. Stewart, C.B., Vice-President at Headquarters ; to Mrs. MacLachlan, for her whole-hearted assistance

in making the necessary arrangements ; to Captain G. M. Eden, Hon. Secretary, for perfect organisation, and to Mr. S. P. Patel, our H. C. S. The Central Council has learnt with regret that, owing to his state of health, it will be necessary for Mr. Patel to leave Aden for some time, and live in Bombay. In his absence, his brother, Mr. P. Patel, has very kindly consented to act as our Hon. Corresponding Secretary. We would like to take this opportunity of sending the hearty thanks from all at Headquarters to Mr. Patel for his many activities on behalf of the Movement.

News from Head-quarters.

HOBART, TASMANIA.—In the last interesting letter we received from Mr. H. T. Gould, our H. C. S., he told us, that since 1914 the Hobart Branch had sent over £1,000 to the Tobacco Fund, and that they are now preparing to give equal energy to working for the success of the Overseas War Memorial. Recently a French Mission has been visiting Hobart, and, on behalf of the Over-Seas Club, Mr. Gould presented an address in French to General Pau, which was very much appreciated.

RANCAGUA, CHILE.—That it is always the busiest people who do the most is again proved by the record of Mr. T. H. Butler, our H. C. S. at Rancagua, Chile. Occupied all day in the employ of the Braden Copper Company, he yet finds time to prove a very splendid friend to our cause, and the batches of Members which arrive from him are most encouraging. Mr. Butler makes the excellent suggestion that all those who have been H. C. S.'s for over five years, or whose services may be considered worthy of special recognition, should have the letters H. C. S. attached to their badge. The matter is being carefully considered by the Central Council. The staff of the Braden Copper Company have contributed generously towards the Tobacco Fund each month, and we would especially like to thank Mr. S. S. Sorensen, the General Manager, who has done much patriotic work for the Allied cause.

HANKOW, CHINA.—Good news from Hankow with the last mail. Mr. W. B. Rigden sends us twelve Life Members. Congratulations and thanks !

LONDON, ONTARIO.—We have learnt, with regret, of the resignation of Mr. E. B. W. Eardley, the Secretary, who is a good friend to our Movement. Dr. Morris has been elected Secretary in his stead.

FLORENCE, ITALY.—It is with the deepest regret that we learn of the death of the Founder and Secretary of the Florence Branch, Dr. A. R. Coldstream, which took place on Wednesday, February 26th. Mr. H. E. de Pury writes :—" Practically the whole of the British and most of the American Colonies were at the funeral in honour of one of the kindest and most unselfish men it has been my privilege to meet. He was the heart and soul of our Branch, and his loss will be most severely felt. Dr. Coldstream was one of the oldest British residents in Florence, where he practised as a doctor for about thirty years. He retired some time before the war, and spent the last years of his life in good works of every description."

At the last Meeting of the Central Council, a Resolution of deepest sympathy to Dr. Coldstream's friends and relatives was passed unanimously.

CANSO, NOVA SCOTIA.—The splendid batch of thirty renewals were sent us by last mail, by Mr. F. G. Burstall. We cannot be too grateful to such splendid Hon. Corresponding Secretaries, who save Headquarters so much trouble and expense.

HERTHA CHESSHIRE.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

From a Woman's Standpoint.

WHAT DO THE OTHERS DO?—I am always delighted when any of the readers of "Overseas" are moved to write and comment on anything I have said, and was accordingly much amused by the contents of the following letter with reference to my remarks on baths :—

"Dear Wayfarer,—You ask 'What do others do?' and if you had left it at that, we might charitably have assumed that the question was put merely for rhetorical effect. But when you proceed to imply that your neighbours, whose bachelor brothers' bath-rooms are too remote, or ill-supplied with hot water, must needs remain unwashed, we feel moved to lift for a moment the veil which ordinarily conceals our modest domesticity. 'Necessity is the Mother of Invention,' saith the proverb, and nobody is compelled to shiver, even in a sponge-bath, for, filled with boiling water, cooled to taste, in front of a glowing gas fire, with towels, slippers, etc., heating while you wash, bathing is anything but a chilly process.

"Trusting that this information may be of interest, we subscribe ourselves, "TWO OF THE OTHERS."

AN EPITAPH.—Some one else had seen and sympathised with what I had to say on the weariness of the domestic round, and gave me this epitaph, which will strike a responsive note, I am certain, in the heart of many a strenuous worker. We cannot help smiling as we read, but what a world of weariness lies behind the words !

"Here lies a poor woman who always was tired,
She lived in a house where help was not hired ;
Her last words on earth were, 'Dear friends, I am going
To where there's no washing, nor scrubbing, nor sewing ;
But everything there is entire to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But as I ain't got no voice I'll be clear of the singing ;
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever.'"

And this reminds me of the two charwomen, who were discussing what Heaven would be like ; and they thought of the shining golden streets and the white robes that would have to be kept spotless, and came to the conclusion there must be a lower order of angels whose special task it would be to scrub and polish !

A TELEPHOTO VIEW OF MOUNT ATLIN.

This photograph, sent us by Mr. L. C. Read, of Atlin, B.C., may be considered a masterpiece, being taken at a distance of ten miles.

OVERSEAS

A Burmese Court Group.

A Troupe of Artistes who took part in the Celebrations of Armistice at Tonugoo.

The Princess is in the middle, her lover on the right, and her brother, the heir-apparent, on her left. Behind are various courtiers, soothsayers, alchemists and pages, holding the royal gold umbrellas. Sent by Capt. M. Jones, Burma Rlys., Tonugoo, Burma.

A Shipping Yard in British Honduras. *Three Master* in building, and Schooner, *Alice Jones*, in dock. Sent by Mr. V. A. Woods, Oak Ridge, Ruatan, Rep. de Honduras, C. America.

From a Woman's Standpoint

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—I suppose we all form half unconscious images of what we hope and think Heaven will be like. We are aware of a vague belief that we shall rest and be happy, and that all our problems will be solved.

To-day the eyes of an ever growing multitude are turned wistfully to the Great Beyond, striving in their pain and loneliness to pierce the Veil, and some declare that they have done so. Wherever you go you will find groups of people investigating psychical matters ; there are hundreds of circles in London, and even in country districts, I am told, farmers, miners, and even labourers are " sitting " and trying to get into touch with the unseen. Indeed, since the very early days of the War, scores and scores of the bereaved in this country have sought comfort, and many have found it, in the belief that they have actually held communications, with or without a medium, with the dear one who has gone before.

Mothers, wives, lovers have attended séances or visited mediums, reliable or otherwise, in their efforts to reach those who have been taken from them, and their eagerness is not only a testimony to their love, to their heart's desire to be in touch with their loved ones, but it is likewise a testimony to the ineffaceable conviction in the depths of the human heart that man is a being whose birthright is an immortal existence.

CAN WE COMMUNICATE WITH THE DEAD ?—Whether there be any reality in this or that communication which comes through I do not know ; but a fact of great weight is that men eminent in all the higher walks of life are amongst those who have convinced themselves that communications have actually taken place.

Many people I know " sit " regularly, and hold long conversations with those on the other side. Some of these communications seem strangely trivial, while others are concerned with serious subjects, and leave one with the impression of an intense desire on the part of the mind at work to help those left behind.

Very often those who have gone before seem to be in a state of semi-consciousness, in a dream condition, not fully aware of where they are, nor of earth conditions. Others, again, take the liveliest interest in all that concerns human life. Soldiers who have been killed make constant references to the War—they sent many messages of hope that right would triumph in our darkest days, and would speak of nothing but the coming victory the week before the armistice was signed. Once an Austrian soldier " came through " who wanted to send a message to a mother who had lost her son, and when he was asked why he was helping an Englishman, spelt out the words, " We help where we can."

It is a vast subject, still in an elementary stage, and needs not only extreme caution but reverent handling. Would-be investigators should bear in mind the following qualifications :—

From a Woman's Standpoint.

"A mind trained to weigh evidence, firm in its fundamental religious belief, ready to spend, if necessary, years in its enquiry, and fired with a pure love of truth for its own sake."

THE RUSH AND CRUSH OF LONDON.—Although the armistice was signed over four months ago, we are still enduring a good many war-time discomforts, the greatest being the overcrowding of the trains and 'buses. One's day consists of three periods of what may be described as a rush and a crush—one rushes for the 'bus in the morning, only to see one after another pass by "full up"; finally one is crushed on somehow with a number of others, and there one remains wedged until one arrives at one's destination. One rushes out to lunch, and tries to secure a meal before 12.30 or after 2 to avoid a crush, but often without success. One rushes off again in the evening, and the same crushing and squeezing is endured that one went through in the morning. What I object to most is the impossibility of reading when one is jammed upright among a number of other human beings. I have often been so tightly packed in that I have been unable to open my newspaper.

London Daily Mail.

Lady Norman "Scooting" in Pall Mall.

THE SOLUTION.—During the recent strikes, when London was obliged to use Shanks's mare, Sir Henry and Lady Norman were the most envied couple in town—for were they not possessed of a motor-scooter, vehicles to be counted only by ones and twos so far as this country is concerned? Sir Henry scooted to the House of Commons, and cared not a fig for the silent tubes or the 'busless streets, and Lady Norman scooted to her office or went shopping in glorious independence.

The scooter comes from America, goes as fast as a taxi-cab, weighs only 12 pounds and costs £20–£25.

Perhaps, later, we shall have individual aeroplanes attached to our shoulders, and shall skim through the air to and from our work, and alight on our friends' roofs for lunch or tea.

"A WAYFARER."

The O.S. War Memorial : First £10,000.

WE have had another most encouraging month for our War Memorial. The cessation of hostilities and the gradual closing down of certain of our War Charities has left us all freer to devote our activities to post-war schemes. And we realise that our first obligation is to provide a fitting Memorial to all who have fallen—a Memorial dedicated also to the service of the living and the happiness and betterment of posterity.

£150,000 is a very large sum of money, but, as we have already reached our first £10,000 mark, and as the War has only been over some four and a half months, we are confident of attaining our goal.

One of the most touching contributions received during the past month was that of a penny, sent by little Sidney Burrows, the eight-year old brother of a member of our staff. Sidney was anxious to make the hands of our dial go round, and so bravely contributed his all. If all our Members helped in the same spirit, we should soon find ourselves in the position of being able to raise an even grander Memorial than we are planning at present.

Several of the more important of our Branches have written to ask us the cost of dedicating a room in our Overseas Building. As far as we can tell we estimate that this will be about £1,000, and we are very much looking forward to the greater part of our Building being dedicated to different parts of the Empire.

Mr. E. Madden, of Mahukona, Hawaii, writes that the Members throughout Hawaii are combining that they may contribute a sufficient sum to enable them to arrange for a medallion to be erected either on the outside or inside of our Building, in memory of all Hawaiians who have made the great sacrifice. Here is an idea which we think will make a strong appeal to other communities.

Last month we were able to tell our readers that only twelve more contributions of £100

The "Overseas" War Memorial Scales.

The dial shows nearly £10,000 collected, o which £1,952 was received last month We have a long way to go before reachin the desired total of £150,000.

The O.S. War Memorial: First £10,000.

each were needed before Empire Day, if Mr. Wrench's offer was to be accepted. Since then we have been able to write off six of these contributions from our list through the generosity of our Swatow and Aden Branches, and that of Mr. Sydney Bates of New York. Only six more donations of £100 each are needed by Empire Day, and, as the time is getting short, we hope that Members will do what they can to raise these. Collective contributions of £100 count as well as individual ones.

LIST No. 13.

	£	s.	d.
Sent *per* S. P. Patel, H.C.S. Over-Seas Club, Aden Branch (" *In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Aden Field Force who gave their lives for their King and Country during the great War*, 1914–1919 ") ..	289	1	5
Per V. A. Maunders, Swatow Branch, China :—			
S. Barker	£15	0	0
C. H. Brangwin	10	0	0
T. Carr-Ramsey	8	19	2
Dr. J. C. Gibson	5	0	0
H. Griffin	25	0	0
C. S. Holdsworth	5	0	0
J. H. R. Rance	5	0	0
C. Humphreys	10	0	0
A. Macgowan	50	0	0
V. A. Maunder	5	0	0
G. D. Fitzpios	10	0	0
A. R. Pollock	5	0	0
J. Robinson	10	0	0
B. D. Tisdall	5	0	0
Dr. G. D. Wyte	5	0	0
R. H. Sharp	8	19	2
J. M. Moorhead	25	0	0
C. Barraclough	25	0	0
Smaller sums	31	13	0
	264	11	4
New York Branch, *per* Sidney H. Bates, 542, Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A	210	3	0
Members of the Bahia Branch, *per* J. Rowsell, British Consulate, Bahia, Brazil	188	6	3
C. Lageman, Hotel Ansonia, New York, U.S.A.	100	0	0
Rio de Janeiro Branch, *per* the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., E.C. 2 ..	75	13	6
Geo. C. Harris, Grand Bank, Newfoundland	75	0	0
Received from Mr. G. A. Fugellie, Hon. Sec. Over-Seas Club, Punta Arenas Branch, the following: Collected by Mr. G. T. Moyles at Frigorifico, Punta Arenas; Mr. B. Davies at " Otway Station "; Mr. W. Brown at Estancia Segunda, Rio Grande; and the Punta Arenas Club	67	3	1
J. Mackay, Bangkok, Siam	50	0	0
Collected by L. E. Doudiet and Mr. Callaway, Minneapolis, Miss., U.S.A. ..	42	17	0
Miss L. Williams, Miss C. Williams, A. Williams, Jundiahy, San Paulo, Brazil ..	30	0	0
C. W. Hill, Capetown, S. Africa	25	0	0
C. H. B. Ayre, National City Bank of New York, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (" *In memory of Britishers from S. America* ")	20	0	0
A. E. Eastes, A. H. Craig, *per* H. G. Fletcher, Custom House, via Rangoon and Bhamo	12	10	10
H. B. Corderoy, Ukadi, Matatiele, C. P.	10	10	0
S. Strathy, 54, Clarendon Avenue, Toronto (" *In memory of Flight Sub-Lieut. Ford Stuart Strathy, R.N.A.S.*")	10	0	0
Thomas Swan, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta, India (" *In memory of Lieut. H. L. Dennison* ")	10	0	0
Gerald E. Ward, Mazatlan *per* A. G. Bouchier, Edificio la Mutua, Mexico, D. F.	9	17	6
V. I. Irwin, Pincher Creek, Alberta	8	0	0
Robert S. Courtney, Tabasco, Mexico	7	12	6
Mrs. Louisa Gordon, Junction, Texas, U.S...	5	7	6
G. H. Hewett, British Vice Consul, Mexico (" *In memory of Capt Harold Hewett, M.C., Royal Berks Regt., Attached R.F.C.*")	5	5	0
Stephen Goodbrand, 27, Kings Gate, Aberdeen	5	5	0
The North British Rubber Co., Edinburgh	5	5	0
J. Graham, *per* W. J. Crawford, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co, Kowloon Docks China	5	5	0
Hugh G. Cocke, Graham's Buildings, Bombay, India	5	5	0

OVERSEAS

The O.S. War Memorial : First £10,000

	£	s.	d.
John Grieve, Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii (" *In memory of William and Walter Grieve* ")	5	5	0
The Marchioness Valerie de Roccagiovine and the Countess Mélanie de Wagner, Rome, Italy (" *In memory of Lord Roberts of Kandahar* ")	5	5	0
W. Morrison and family, Discovery, Atlin, B.C. (" *In memory of Ptes. Alaistar and Ackie Macleun, Gordonhall, Scotland; Sgt. John J. Melville, 72nd Highlanders; Cpl. Richard Grant, 49th C.E.F.; J. R. McGillivray, Newtonmore, Scotland* ")	5	1	2
J. Albert Cheape, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A. (" *In memory of John de C. Cheape* ")	5	3	9
Left as a Legacy by Anne Boyle, *per* E. W. Putnam, 519, California Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.	5	2	1
L. Hall, Calgary, Alta, Canada	5	0	0
Capt. R. W. C. Brook, S. & T. Corps, Quetta, Baluchistan, India	5	0	0
D. G. McLeod, Pernambuco, *per* Christina McLeod, 54, Daisy Street, S. S Glasgow	5	0	0
R. G. Hebden, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.	5	0	0
Lieut. Kingdon-Ward, c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, Bombay, India (" *In memory of Major James Forbes-Jones, A. & S. Highlanders, who died in France* ")	5	0	0
H. J. Woodley, R.E., Somewhere in Italy	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. C. A Browne, Quinta Fe, Funchal, Madeira	5	0	0
A. Q. Mordaunt, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, S. Africa	5	0	0
Louis F. Gowan, Germiston, Transvaal (" *In memory of Louis M. L. Gowan, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division* ")	5	0	0
The Rev. V. C. Spencer, Matsumoto, Japan (" *In memory of Rev. Capt. C. L. Ingles* ")	5	0	0
Mrs. T. S. Brumby, G. I. P. Railway, Bina (" *In memory of my son, Lieut. Harry Catheral Brumby* ")	5	0	0
Miss Julie C. Bennett, Graaff Reinet, Cape Province (" *In memory of our sons and brothers* ")	5	0	0
L. Tranmar, Calle San Martin 333, Buenos Aires (" *In memory of all who died for Eneland* ")	5	0	0
J. C. Collins, Fontabelle Barbados	5	0	0
H. J. Hand, *per* D. D. Kean, Rio de Janeiro Branch (" *In memory of T. W. Arnold, of Rio de Janeiro, Nigerian Regiment* ")	5	0	0
Mrs. J. Turnbull, Chestnut Park Rd., Toronto, Ont., Canada	5	0	0
G. Bryant, Salina Cruz, Mexico	5	0	0
T. Hurst, Salina Cruz, Mexico	5	0	0
Alexander Braid, Shanghai Golf Club, Shanghai	5	0	0
	£1,658	18	11
Total donations under £5	293	3	2
Acknowledged last month	7,672	14	5
	£9,624	16	6

We want the help of each reader of "Overseas" so that we can—

(1) Erect in the heart of the Empire a building dedicated to the memory of the men of the Old Country and Overseas which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.

(2) Draw closer in the bonds of comradeship British subjects in all parts of the world.

The money in hand is invested in War Bonds, and a balance-sheet of the Overseas War Memorial Fund will be prepared by our auditors, Messrs. E. Layton Bennett & Co., 81, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., and a copy sent in due course to every subscriber.

Please seal your letters with "Overseas" Memorial Stamps —20 for 1s., post free from Headquarters.

By A. St. John Adcock

My Month's Reading.

WHEN we send in that gigantic claim for thousands of millions of pounds which Germany will have to pay for the injuries she inflicted upon us during the war, large as it is, our heaviest losses will not show in the account. They are incalculable and irreplacable. Who can estimate what has been lost to the nation by the too-early deaths of such men as Rupert Brooke, Charles Lister, Dixon Scott, Harold Chapin, Francis Ledwidge, and so many more "inheritors of unfulfilled renown" who have fallen in battle? It is easy to say they have left us nothing great in science, art, or literature, but the same would have been said of Milton, of Turner, of Darwin, had these died as young as they. Much of what they have left us is rich in promise; they were still at the beginning, still learning, still making ready, and if nothing of their future was sure, all things were possible, until that day when they were flung aside among the waste of war and the door closed for ever against what might have been.

THE NEW ELIZABETHANS.—A sense of this tragic loss comes poignantly home to you in reading E. B. Osborn's brilliant series of studies, "The New Elizabethans." He has chosen twenty-five men—most of them little more than boys—who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life before they died a soldier's death, and has told the story of their short careers and sketched their characters intimately and with unfailing sympathy and skill. He includes two Americans: Harry Butters, and that fine poet, Alan Seeger; and the Canadian poet, Guy Drummond. The rest are of England, Scotland and Ireland, and among them are Julian Grenfell, Harold Chapin, Charles Sorley, Richard Dennys, Charles Lister, Dixon Scott, Robert Sterling, Colwyn Phillips, Donald Hankey, Tom Kettle, Noel Hodgson, and Hugh and John Charlton, the naturalists. Even more interesting, perhaps, than the actual biographies and the critical account of the work of each subject is the careful, revealing study of his personality; and to get at this knowledge of the man himself Mr. Osborn says he has "chiefly relied on the opinions, written or communicated in conversation, of the younger generation. Youth knows more about the young than middle age or old age."

There is no insistence on the pathos of these broken lives; a

right reticence is maintained throughout, and the chronicler never obtrudes himself, but you are made to realise from their own sayings and doings the zest, the eagerness, the joy of living that were common characteristics of these "golden lads," and that amply justify the book of its title. They were, as Mr. Osborn has it, "explicitly Elizabethans," and, in the main, "actually form a group bound together by ties of personal friendship and, what is even more, a common confidence that life and love are inexhaustible. . . . Even before the war gave them the greatest of all their opportunities to justify it, these young men knew and practised a large-horizoned philosophy of living which scorned social conventions and scoffed at party fictions. They were all scholars and sportsmen and poets—even if they did not write poetry, they had a conviction that life ought to be lived poetically. They had the Elizabethan exuberance. They were as various and insatiate and adventurous in the art of living as were the old Elizabethans, before whom the gates of the Greek past, of a Roman future, were flung wide open." They were Elizabethan, too, in that "the instinct of brotherliness became a flame of passion in them. They all insisted on remaining regimental officers, in serving their companies of the glorious unnamed, even when staff or diplomatic appointments were offered"; and "their land was the Gloriana they glorified in their deeds."

There is to be a second volume of these memoirs, and I have given most of my space here to the first because it deserves it. Nothing in the war literature has interested me more than this book, or is, I think, of more abiding value.

AUSTRALIA'S SHARE.—Captain W. J. Denny, M.C., ex-Attorney-General for South Australia, gives us in "The Diggers" the fullest, vividest narrative I have yet come across of the big part in the war that was played by the Australian fighting-men on the French front. Beginning with something of how and why Australia rose to the occasion, he tells the story of his personal experiences with his regiment, from the embarkation for Egypt to the desperate battles that fell to their lot in France. He has excellent chapters on "The Hun Soldier—Real and Imaginary," on "The American as a Fighter," and on his own impressions in London and America.

Most of the books by German war-prisoners make more or less painful and sometimes horrifying reading, but Alec Waugh seems to have been more fortunate, and, on the whole, "The Prisoners of Mainz" shows another and pleasanter side of the Hun character. He heard of some who were less fortunate, but says that, for himself, "from the moment when I was captured to the moment of my release, I was not subjected to a single insult or a single act of brutality." He foregathered with some delightful fellow-prisoners —Milton Hayes, author of "The Green Eye of the Little Yellow

My Month's Reading.

God," was one of them—and of these, of his captors, and of the daily life of the camp he writes graphically and entertainingly.

PEACE CONFERENCE HINTS.—You should read Bernard Shaw's "Peace Conference Hints" as a wholesome corrective. His patriotism is generally suspect, but this time he justifies all England has done in the war, though he has his own opinions about some of her methods of doing it. He discusses the causes of the war, various phases of its development, the quality of some of our statesmen, the need of a League of Nations, and the wisdom of our remaining fully prepared in the event of no League materialising, for, says he, "an army and navy in hand is worth ten Leagues of Nations in the bush." You will probably be irritated by his cold impartiality, his logical, commonsense attitude towards matters that the majority of us cannot regard without something of sentiment and emotion ; but it is a tonic irritation, helps to clear your thoughts of cant, prompts you to reconsider your opinions and make up your mind afresh, even if you don't change it a little.

NOVELS OF THE MONTH.—Two novels that I unreservedly commend to you are "Christopher and Columbus," by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," and "The Jervaise Comedy," by J. D. Beresford—both in a whimsically humorous vein and thoroughly enjoyable. The first is of two orphaned daughters of an English mother and a German father ; they were sent out of England when Germans became unpopular here, in the early months of the war, and went to find love and other adventures in America ; the latter tells the story of Frank Jervaise's love for a chauffeur's sister, and his objection to his sister being in love with the chauffeur, and leads up to a pleasant elopement. The slightest thing Mr. Beresford has done, but he handles an intriguing plot very deftly and keeps you interested and amused.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature ; "The New Elizabethans," by E. B. Osborn. 16s. net. (John Lane.) "The Diggers," by Capt. W. J. Denny, M.C. 6s. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "The Prisoners of Mainz," by Alec Waugh. 7s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall.) "Peace Conference Hints," by Bernard Shaw. 1s. 6d. net. (Constable.) "Carven from the Laurel Tree," Essays, by Theodore Maynard. 3s. 6d. net. (Blackwell.) Poetry : "Selected Poems of Henry Lawson." 12s. 6d. net. (Sydney : Angus & Robertson.) "The Heart of Peace," by Laurence Housman. 5s. net. (Heinemann.) "Memories of Childhood," by John Freeman. 5s. net. (Selwyn & Blount.) Fiction : "Christopher and Columbus," by the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.) "The Jervaise Comedy," by J. D. Beresford. 6s. net. (Collins.) "According to Orders," by F. Britten Austin. 5s. net. (Melrose.) "Dere Mable : Love Letters of a Rookie," by E. Streeter. 2s. 6d. net. (Jarrolds.) "The Comedy of It," by Keble Howard. 5s. net. (Chatto & Windus.) "The Master of the Moose Horn," by Theodore Goodridge Roberts. 6s. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.) "A Naval Adventuress," by Paul Trent. 6s. net. (Ward, Lock.)

Life in the New Hebrides—an Out-of-the-Way Corner of the World

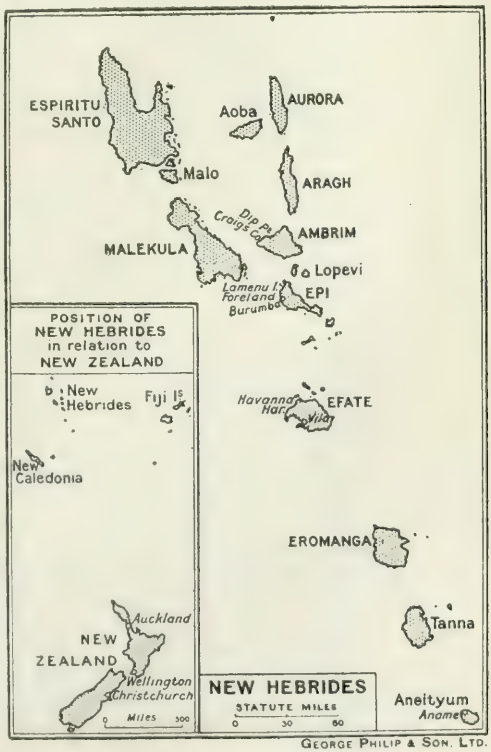
Life in the New Hebrides—an Out-of the-Way Corner of the World.

IT may be interesting to other Members if I give you some idea of life and conditions in this out-of-the-way corner of the world.

The New Hebrides group of islands are both of volcanic and coral formation, extremely fertile, and produce excellent cocoa, coffee, cotton, copra, besides yams, bananas, mangoes, oranges, and many other tropical fruits for which there is as yet no outside market. A great drawback to the development of the islands is the great scarcity and difficulty of getting sufficient labour for the plantations, also the unsatisfactoriness of the Condiminium or mixed British and French Government. This dual control I hope will soon be ended and the group brought under the British flag. Except at Vila, the seat of Government, there are no roads for vehicles; all intercourse, even on the same island, is by water, or on horseback where the native tracks will allow.

Rarely will the natives work continuously on their own home-island ; Nature is very generous to them, and their few wants are easily met by making a bag or two of copra, for which there is always a ready sale at any of the stores. To get labourers for the plantations, settlers here need to have boats or launches big enough to go out for a month or two recruiting on adjacent islands. A fortnight ago, therefore, I embarked with one of my sons on our motor ketch *Voambi* for a short recruiting trip.

Leaving Voambi about midday with a fresh breeze, we soon passed the western point and in view of two large French plantations. The long lines of coconut palms show out well from the sea. After



Map of the New Hebrides, showing its geographical relation to New Zealand.

Life in the New Hebrides—an Out-of-the-Way Corner of the World.

an hour and a half's run we dropped anchor off Burumba to visit friends living here. An hour's chat and cup of tea and we were off again, passing the foreland and in view of a number of other plantations on Epi. By this time the wind had freshened and, with all sail set and engine going, we were making fair progress.

On our right was the small island of Lamenu and beyond were Paama and Lopevi, the latter an active volcano rising about 4,000 feet sheer up from the sea. In front of us was Ambrim, an island of volcanoes. On the other side a little distance off was Malekula, the largest island but one of the group, and, nearer at hand, was the column of a waterspout seen just before dark. The night was cloudy, so that we could hardly make out the outline of Ambrim, but, by nine-thirty, we dropped anchor in Craig's Cove. The trader living here was absent, so we did not go ashore but called here on our way home. Starting again at six in the morning, we soon passed Dip Point and viewed some of the desolation caused by the great volcanic eruption of 1913. We did not touch elsewhere on Ambrim, but where it has not been blasted with lava and ashes the island is very fertile and a number of settlers are resident on it. I had been at the Dip Point Hospital when the volcano broke out, and my experience then was that Ambrim was not the most desirable place on which to live.

Before noon we anchored at the south end of Pentecost. Mr. Filmer, the missionary resident here, came out and invited us to make his home our headquarters while we stayed here, and we gladly availed ourselves of his hospitality. Two of our native crew of four belonged to the district and were sent across the island to tell their friends the vessel was here and that we wanted "boys." After waiting a few days the result was only two recruits, so we moved on, touching at several places on the coast, till we reached Bat-nap-ny. Three French recruiting vessels were anchored here, all looking for labour. One had recruited nine in a fortnight, another had only got one for a month ; altogether we came across about twenty recruiting during the ten days of our trip.

It is very distasteful work having to beg the natives to come and work on the plantations, but, as conditions are, it is the only way to keep the plantations going. I stayed by the vessel while my son accompanied Mr. Filmer in his visitation through the bush, seeing the people in their homes, in this way trying to gain their confidence and later getting some of them to recruit with us.

After three days at this anchorage we started homewards, touching again at most of the places already visited. One result of my trip was to get five new subscribers to "Overseas." The little magazine is always welcome and appreciated by all who see it.

HUGH ROXBURGH.

Epi, New Hebrides, South Pacific.

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Readers are invited to correspond with fellow Members.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN TAHITI.—In the midst of our rejoicings for our noble victory over Prussian gorillaism these islands were suddenly visited by a dreadful calamity, Tahiti, Moorea, Raaitea. and Makatea having in common with other parts of the world been afflicted with the prevailing epidemic. The scourge is commonly called Spanish influenza, but I am authoritatively informed that the disease has not been definitely diagnosed. Certain it is that it was brought here from San Francisco by one of the mail steamers, which was unfortunately not quarantined until passengers and cargo had been landed and the crew had been ashore.

The epidemic spread with alarming rapidity, and the streets of Papeete became absolutely empty, except for doctors' cars, Red Cross trucks, and others conveying the dead. We are blessed here with an excellent climate, and it is unfortunate that Tahiti may for some time lose its reputation as a health resort, unless tourists are made aware that the disease is of foreign origin. It has now been practically stamped out, but not before 27 per cent. of the population succumbed. There were very few European victims, but the toll of natives, and Eurasians (the former chiefly) was fearfully heavy.

It was impossible to find labourers to dig graves, and after the first week this work had to be done by white volunteers, many of whom had probably never used a spade before. The Administration very wisely decided to incinerate the native bodies, as it was impossible for grave-digging to keep pace with the deaths. Excellent work was done by every one who was not afflicted, French, British, Americans, and two or three Norwegians off the ships, giving the doctors every help, and sparing no effort to combat the plague.

The Chinese escaped very lightly, forty deaths out of 1,800 being the toll. In the low coral islands of the Puamotus Archipelago the epidemic has so far not appeared. Knowing something of these islands, I believe they will escape it, because the Administration has prevented communication with afflicted islands, and because none of the islands are thickly populated. And besides this, the coral lands have excellent natural drainage, with the additional safeguard that practically the whole year around the wind blows unceasingly.—E. Davies, Rairoa, Tahiti, Society Islands.

SAND ON THREE SIDES.—The general outlook at Walvis is sand on three sides and the sea on the fourth. The only green things are a few flowers growing in people's houses; nothing will thrive outside on account of the biting winds, charged with sand and mica.—T. Johnson, Walvis Bay, S.W. Africa.

A PATRIOTIC BRITISH PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY IN BRAZIL.—The City of Santos Improvements Company, Ltd., has decided to allow firms advertising British goods to make use of the advertising spaces on our tram cars free of charge, with the stipulation that all the advertisements state that the goods are of British manufacture. I bring this

The Overseas Forum.

scheme to your notice because it seems to possess vast possibilities if it were adopted by all the British-owned tramways abroad, where the sale of British goods is largely handicapped by lack of advertisement ; in fact, our local agents prefer this form of propaganda to newspaper advertisements. I thought it might be worth while to sound the British undertakings in various districts as to their willingness to co-operate. Even big railways make very little from their advertisements, and therefore the loss of revenue would not be great. When the advertising rights are sublet for a number of years, the matter could be decided at the expiration of the respective contracts ; or the companies might reserve a limited space for these advertisements. I shall be interested to hear if you think anything can be done with this suggestion.—R. M. Davies, Caixa 4, Santos, Brazil, S. America.

FICTION NOT WANTED IN "OVERSEAS."—In the October issue of "Overseas" I see one of our Members wants a serial story or some "light reading" introduced into our magazine. I would like to say we don't want our journal to come down to the level of an ordinary magazine. Directly light reading is introduced the charm of our little gallant journal will be gone. We can get all the light reading we want from other sources, so let us stick to articles that are at the same time both interesting and instructive, that one feels are worth the time spent reading them, and so keep our magazine original and beautiful.—Miss F. M. Stubbs, 136, Queen Street, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

[*I agree with our correspondent. So many magazines contain fiction, that it hardly seems within our province to do so.*]

JUBALAND.—I have to-day received your letter asking me to take on the duties of Hon. Corresponding Secretary at Nairobi. I have, however, left there five months ago, and am now permanently stationed in Jubaland, a country of 4,000 square miles, fifty white men, and roughly a million black men of various tribes. I am on duty a lot and consequently find it difficult to correspond, but I shall be only too glad to fulfil the duties of Hon. Corresponding Secretary whenever possible.—Lieut. E. P. Waldo, 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles, Jubaland, British East Africa.

MOTOR TYRES AS SHOE LEATHER.—In view of the increased cost of boots, repairing, and shortage of leather, some of the inhabitants are soling and heeling with cast off motor tyres. It is really wonderful what an enormous amount of wear can be got out of "tyred" (no pun intended) soles and heels, and when one comes to think what an enormous amount of leather might have been saved by the general utilisation of old tyres it would show big figures. Not only that, but the walking, especially on hard rough roads, is made more pleasant and at a cost of only a few nails and a little spare time.—G. G. Hollis, P.O. Box 43, Umtata, C.P., South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND FAMILY'S PROUD RECORD.—I am enclosing a snapshot of our family of eight sons, taken thirteen years ago. The youngest in the group was sixteen years old on the December 1st, 1918. We have also the proud record of the six eldest in the group volunteering to fight for their King and Country. The three eldest left New Zealand with the main body in 1914. The fourth left with the 6th Reints, August, 1915. The fifth left with the New Zealand Rifle Brigade, October, 1915. The sixth left with the 28th Reinforcement, July, 1917.

The second son was killed in action on Gallipoli, August 12th, 1915.

The fifth son was killed in action on November 25th, 1917.

The third son has lost the use of his left arm, having been wounded on Gallipoli, May 30th, 1915.

The fourth son saw service on Gallipoli, and took part in the evacuation, and was on active service till April 13th, 1918, when he was shot in the right knee returned unfit for further service.

The eldest and youngest were returned invalided, the former from Gallipoli, the younger from France. The two youngest very, very enthusiastic boy scouts, the youngest being a King Scout.—Mrs. R. J. Barnard, 201, Derwent Street, Island Bay, Wellington, New Zealand.

"WE ARE A FUNNY RACE."—I trust the Over-Seas Club may flourish and increase and gradually enrol all our countrymen and women abroad. We are a funny race, especially the English section of us or the public school English educated. We are the reverse of clannish and probably the most independent reserved crowd possible. We have not pulled together like most other races ; riches and position often make us snobbish.—C. R. L. Worke, Casilla 320, Iquique, Chile.

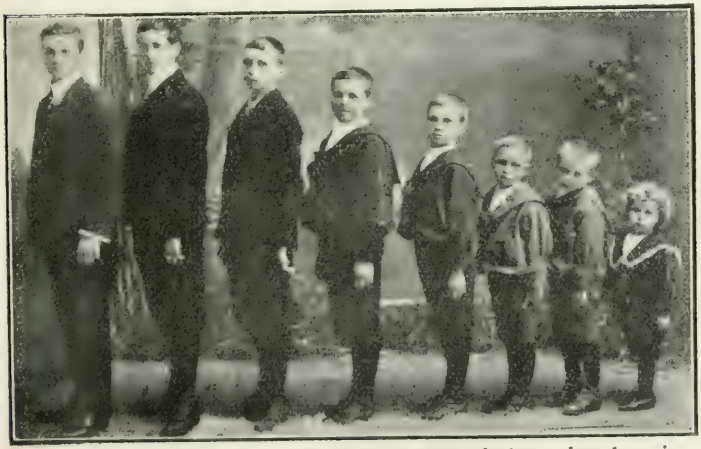
[*The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League stands for co-operation and getting together. On Empire Day and the other occasions we celebrate we ask all the local British community to get together. The Over-Seas Club is too big a thing for petty class distinctions.*]

AFTERNOONS AMONG THE BLUEBELLS.—The coloured pictures are immensely admired. I loved, too, the "wilderness" of Kew Gardens, where years ago I spent my summer afternoons among the bluebells.—Miss Clare L. Brent, Horsham, Victoria, Australia.

[*I hope to develop the coloured illustrations in "Overseas" later on, if you will help me to double our circulation. In the course of time I would like our coloured pictures to include not only scenes, dear to our memory, in the Old Country, but also views from Australia, Canada, etc. It all depends on how rapidly you make the circulation of "Overseas" grow.*]

SEVERAL MORE MEMBERS.—Will you please send me some application forms, as I can get several more Members round here.—Thomas E. Micklem, Meerlust Farm, P.O. Groot, Drakenstein, C.C., South Africa.

EVERY BRITON WITHIN 60 MILES.—At the moment I am sorry I am unable to propose more new Members. Every Briton within a radius of



A New Zealand family of eight sons, of which six have since been in action for the Empire.

The Overseas Forum.

60 miles I have induced to join up. I only regret there are not more. Should it be my good fortune to encounter any more, you may be sure I will do my utmost to enrol them.—R. M. McDonald, Estancia Pepita, Nueva Lubeca, Territorio Chubut, Rep. Argentine, South America.

SPECIAL BADGE FOR H.C.S.'s.—What do you think of the suggestion that Hon. Corresponding Secretaries should have the letters "H.C.S." in blue enamel on the white ground of the lower half of the circle of the O ? —A. J. Dove, Office of Inspector of Schools, Kamloops, B. Columbia.

FORGING A LINK.—I take great pleasure in sending you this Member, as I have just received the October issue of "Overseas." After reading your Christmas message on the front page I went out armed with an application blank and a resolution to "forge a link," which please add to the chain. I never found anything so easy as to get this Member.—Hugh Kinnaird, Groton Farm, Westbury, Long Island, New York, U.S.A.

HIGH-TONED ADVERTISING.—Thank you for the book of war memorial stamps. I shall use them inside my letters, for these are generally filed, and the stamps will catch the eye, one may suppose, not only once, as the envelope which is thrown away, but often. And reiteration is the essence of advertising. Might I suggest that the small printing should be on the white margin ? It is rather difficult to see as it is—somewhat "camouflaged" in fact ; and the address should appear.

Why not provide Hon. Secretaries and others with small rubber stamps, with inscriptions such as are used for War Bonds ? "Help the Overseas War Memorial, and strengthen Bonds of Empire," or something of the sort. Advertising may not be "high-toned" but it is a good way of getting things done. The high tone may come after the job is finished.—Seymour H. C. Hawtrey, Umtali, South Rhodesia, Africa.

FOR LOVERS OF DARTMOOR.—I thought the accompanying verses might interest those of our overseas Members who know and love Dartmoor. They were written after the author had been staying with us at Princetown, on Dartmoor.

Wallace Groser died in the full tide of a brilliant youth and far from his beloved moors, but of him may well be written, as of that other author whom he in so many ways resembled :—

"Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

—Mrs. Norah Hooley, Millarville, Alberta, Canada.

TOR GATE, PRINCETOWN.

Be I dead or be I quick
Keep me far from smoke and brick,
Grant me space to make my home in,
Grant my ghost bleak moor to roam in,
Stars, not lamps, above my head
Light me quick, and watch me dead.
Who loves shams in town can stop,
Lie in court and cheat in shop ;
Leave for me the purple heather,
Endless wind and bitter weather.
Grim still tors my stream-swept wall,
Wet grey mist for shroud and pall.
Let me rest in Pixies' keeps,
Sleep as Childe the Hunter sleeps,
Hear the hunt go thundering o'er me,
Feel the world spread out before me ;
Sky my roof and peat my bed,
Keep me, Dartmoor, quick or dead. W. P. J.

NEAREST BRITISHER—FIVE DAYS' RIDE.—There isn't, I am sorry to say, another Britisher within five days' ride of this Camp. However, by correspondence, I have been able to "Forge a Link of Empire," and hope from time to time to obtain a few more members for the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.—A. H. P. Wynne, Calabacillas, San Jose de Gracia, Silaoa, Mexico.

[*I often wonder who is the loneliest Member of ours. Perhaps those friends who think they are will write and tell us. I should like to run a "Our Loneliest Member" series in "Overseas."*]

SPANISH 'FLU ON S. AFRICAN FARM.—Every man, woman and child on this farm, exclusive only of my wife and one assistant disabled soldier and myself, were down simultaneously, in the midst of what is known as the "lambing season," when the principal increase in spring lambs, foals and calves takes place. We had forty-five cases to deal with and no servant or doctor available. Mrs. Orpen was "elected" sole cook and matron of the "Avoca Field Hospital," pro tem., while the writer was housemaid, stoker, scullery, chimney sweep, wood and water and hospital orderly combined for a strenuous fortnight. We lost one native man, two native women and two of their children, but I am happy to say that the remainder, as also the white staff, is now convalescent and some of them "effectives" once more.—C. E. Orpen, Avoca, New England, C.P., South Africa.

EARLY DAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—It may be interesting to many of your readers to hear a little of Australia's early history and the discovery of Broken Bay by our first Australian Governor, Arthur Phillip. In the year 1788, March 2nd, Governor Phillip, Hunter and others, went in a long boat and a cutter to examine the broken land mentioned by Captain Cook (1770), fifteen miles northward of Port Jackson. "We slept in the boat that night within a rocky point in the north-west part of the bay (which is very extensive) as the natives, though very friendly, appeared to be numerous. Next day we traversed the branch into a large lagoon (Brisbane water). Most of the land on the upper part of this branch was low and full of swamps, pelicans and variety of birds in great numbers.

"Leaving this branch we proceeded across the bay and went into the south-west branch which is very extensive (the Hawkesbury River). The heavy rains prevented any kind of survey. Here the land is much higher than Port Jackson, more rocky and covered with timber. Immediately round the headland that forms the southern entrance into the bay there is a third branch, which I think the finest piece of water I ever saw and which I honoured with the name of Pitt Water, in honour of the Prime Minister.

"It is as well as the south-west branch, of sufficient extent to contain all the Navy of Great Britain, but has only eighteen feet at low water on the narrow bar which runs across the entrance. Within the bar there are from seven to fifteen fathoms of water. The land here is not so high as in the south-west, and there are some good stretches where the land might be cultivated. We found small springs of water in most of the coves, and some cataracts of water flowing from the high rocky headlands, caused by the heavy rains."

Barrenjoey is the name of the headland on which is the lighthouse. Palm Beach is a comparatively new locality where several of the city doctors and merchants spend their week-ends, where the ocean beach affords excellent surfing and the harbour side a golf links.—H. A. Wilshire, Pitt Matcham, Palm Beach, Pittwater, near Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

(Continued on p. 97.)

From a Spanish Balcony

By Mr. George Boag, Aquilas, Murcia, Spain, a Life Member of the Over-Seas Club

From a Spanish Balcony.

HOWEVER glad we may feel that the War is over, we do miss looking out from our balcony over the blue Mediterranean and seeing the daily convoy of merchant ships, and the destroyers, or "T.B.D.'s," as we called them. Sometimes an unusually large string of vessels would file slowly past, all "dazzle," painted with the most weird designs, and we would sit in our balcony, telescope to eye, losing count of numbers in wondering theories as to the lives of the men voyaging past us, perhaps with hardly a thought of the white village at the foot of the frowning brown mountains.

The south coast of Spain looks bare and forbidding from the sea, and hardly in keeping with the glaring sunshine, the clear sky, and the quite incredible blue of the pellucid water below. Our balcony is situated at a vantage point behind a cape which is evidently a land-mark, as the convoys always made a course directly for it. And so startlingly close did the ships pass that one experienced a thrill as the strangely painted hulls suddenly appeared round the point, so near as to appear to be in danger of touching the rocks.

On one red-letter day we saw a German submarine. We are early risers, and it was 7 a.m. when we first looked out over our wide horizon. There was only one ship visible, about five or six miles out, apparently stationary. Other observers were called, keener eyes were applied to our modest telescope, and we soon agreed that the dark object near the steamer was the conning tower of a submarine and, of course, a German submarine. For more than an hour we gazed in turns on the fascinating spectacle, until the steamer moved away and the submarine, showing its solitary fin like an enormous shark, faded in the distance. Days afterwards we received our newspapers and read how a Spanish passenger vessel had been stopped by a German submarine.

Now there is peace and our telescope is on the shelf. Steamers pass singly and far outside "territorial waters," and our balcony is no longer a point of vantage. The sleepy Mediterranean is also at peace again, hiding beneath its painted surface the relics of cruel warfare, another of the many phases of human struggle witnessed by this somnolent old sea. Maybe, concealed in its depths, there lie modern steel-clad liners side by side with the galleys of the Romans and Phœnicians, or the zebeques of Moorish pirates. But the same sun shines on, the same bleak mountains overlook the blue expanse of water, and the greatest War the world has ever seen dwindles in perspective with the mighty memories of these ancient shores.

BABIES OF THE EMPIRE

A Crusade for the Health of Women and Children for the Honour of the Empire. Under the auspices of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

Babies of the Empire.

IT is always encouraging to get letters of appreciation, and we are grateful to Mrs. Smith both for her words and for her verses, which we print below :—

"I am sending you some verses which came to me after hearing Dr. Truby King, at the Mansion House Meeting, seeing something of his work at Trebovir Road. As he stood with his slender pointer soaring out of sight above him he seemed to me a great symbol of the knightly figures of old and that his mission was indeed one of rescue from the tomb of ignorance. I cannot tell you what happiness your fine work in connection with the Club and its many operations has given us."

"TO THEE, GALAHAD—THE VISION."

A slender figure, khaki clad,
Star-piercing wand in hand,
Of vision like to Galahad,
Dauntless, he takes his stand.
Rapt in a vision wonderful
He leads a new Crusade
To cleanse and guard that body-tomb
Where Life too long hath laid.
That sacred land of earthly life
Where souls, as babes forlorn,
In pain, disease, and needless strife,
Through ignorance, are born.
With shield of science on his arm,
Lance of high purpose strong,
Pure selfless love as oriflame,
His sword—keen hate of wrong.
He sees all earth a "holy land,"
Where motherhood should reign,
A sacred, wise, and joyous band,
And babes know nought of pain.

A. M. Percy Smith, 171, Stanhope St., S.W. 1.

CANADA'S FRENCH GODCHILDREN.—All child lovers will be interested in this account of what some Canadian ladies are doing for children in the South of France. Miss Walbroffe-Wilson writes from Cap d'Antibes :—

"My sister and I started a Child Welfare Centre in Antibes in 1915, in memory of our brother, who fell near Ypres, and in 1918 my sister opened a creche for the little refugee children in Antibes. The babies are known in Antibes as 'Les filleuls de l'Œuvre Canadien,' or the

Babies of the Empire.

'Borden Babies.' They are the godchildren of our Association (South of France Relief Association of Montreal), and have been under our care since their birth. These little ones are all christened 'Robert' or 'George,' or, in the case of the girls, 'Roberta' or 'Georgetta'—Robert as a compliment to Canada after Sir Robert Borden, as the children owe so much to the Canadian Members, and George after our King."

It is the aim of the Babies of the Empire Society to be in touch with what is being done for babies and children wherever there are Members of the Over-Seas Club, and even where there are not, so we hope many others will follow Miss Wilson's example and write to us.

AN EMPIRE JUMBLE SALE.—We have decided to hold two large jumble sales annually, one during the Spring and the other in the late Autumn, shortly before Christmas. There is a tremendous lot that needs doing for the babies, and we cannot do it without a great deal of money.

Every one has something they do not want or could do without. Will you who are reading these words give five minutes to thinking out what you will send us? We want all sorts of things—native baskets, guava jelly, Cape gooseberry jam, beads, lace, old silver (including worn-out thimbles), brass and copper pots, snake skins, china and pottery, jewellery, postage stamps, embroidery, clothes in good condition—we can make use of everything.

If you would organise a collection locally it would be better still. We want our Empire Jumble Sale to be the best and most attractive ever held in London.

HOBART BABIES.—It was a pleasure to receive a letter from our good friend Mr. Gould. He says: "We have had a Baby Clinic in full swing here for twelve months, and a Child Welfare Association formed by ladies, some of whom are Members of the Club, the doctors taking it in turns to visit the Clinic and give advice." I hope the Secretary of the Clinic will send me a report. All good wishes go to the Hobart babies and all who are working for them.

THE RED CROSS AND INFANT WELFARE.—Red Cross workers everywhere have been thinking what post-war work they had better undertake, now that soldiers no longer require their services. Very naturally, their minds have turned in the first instance to human reconstruction; to the prevention of disease and the saving of the nation's children.

An important meeting took place at the Headquarters of the British Red Cross between themselves and the representatives of Voluntary Infant Welfare Societies, to discuss future co-operation.

Sir Alexander Roger, our Chairman, took a leading part, and he and Lady Dawson have been elected Members of the Red Cross Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare. This is a big step forward in the right direction and is sure to prove of immense benefit, both to the voluntary societies and to the coming generation.

WINIFRIDE WRENCH.

[The Overseas Trade Bureau aims at being of use to Members. Genuine Trade enquiries are welcomed and suggestions invited. Members seeking markets for their goods have the free use of our pages. The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. We hope our readers will send in Trade hints and tell us of local opportunities.—Editor.]

Overseas Trade Bureau.

ICE CREAM MACHINES.—"Would you kindly request some well-known ice machine manufacturer to forward to us with the least possible delay catalogues of the latest models for large hotels and restaurants, with best trade export quotations for prompt cash transactions, f.o.b., Famagusta, Cyprus?"—Enquiry 656, Famagusta, Cyprus.

Messrs. Ernest West & Beynon, Ltd., The Old Belvedere Foundry, 82, Belvedere Road, London, S.E. 1, forwarded their illustrated catalogues of ice-making machinery suitable for hotel and restaurant, giving full details with regard to the size and type of machine they considered the most suitable for the purpose of our enquirer in Cyprus.

PHOSPHATE IN SPAIN.—"I have been receiving enquiries from friends in Spain who, in prospecting, have discovered phosphate deposits of considerable size. Could you let me have the names of any good firms dealing in this commodity, from which I could obtain full particulars with regard to the conditions of market in London, etc.?"—Enquiry 663, Hammersmith, W.

Messrs. Fox, Roy & Co., Ltd., Plymouth, communicated direct with our enquirer forwarding particulars, and we also sent him the following names:—Phosphate Miners: *Pacific Phosphate Co., Ltd., Sutherland House, 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 3; Crockston Bros., 188, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.* Phosphate Manure Manufacturers: *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3; Alexander Cross & Sons, Ltd., 19, Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland.*

EVENING SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—"Would you kindly give me the names of a few manufacturers of white evening shirts and collars and woollen underwear for men?"—Enquiry 660, U.S.A.

We forwarded our Member the following list:—Evening Shirts and Collars: *G. Beaumont & Son, 51, Falcon Street, E.C. 1; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., 16/30, Moor Lane, E.C.; J. H. Ironmonger, Ltd., 11/12, Foster Lane, E.C.; E. & G. Berry, Ltd., 246/248, Goswell Road, E.C. 1.* Underwear: *Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Leicester; Aertex Cellular Clothing Co., 72/73, Fore Street, London, E.C.; Two Steeples, Ltd., 1, Fell Street, London, E.C. 2; A. W. Holt & Co., Ltd., 37a, Bow Lane, E. 14.*

IMPORT AND EXPORT BUSINESS.—"I am setting up a large import and export business in England, and should be only too pleased to act as buying and selling representative to any Member abroad on a low commission basis."—Enquiry 667, London, E.C.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

TRADE WITH THE EAST.—"We notice from a communication in *The Times* that firms interested in developing their connections and placing their products in Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Balkans, etc., are invited to communicate with your Bureau. Please note that we are suppliers of high-class surgical rubber goods, chemists and druggists sundries, and are seeking some first-class and enterprising representatives in the foregoing markets."—Enquiry 661, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

We forwarded the above firm the names of several Members in the East who are anxious to develop their agencies.

BRAZILIAN TRADE.—"I wish to act as representative in Brazil for manufacturers or first-class firms dealing in paints, hardware, ironmongery, chemicals, stationery, jewellery, dyes, toys, china, fancy drapery, haberdashery, baskets, etc., etc."—Enquiry 662, Brazil, South America.

The following firms wrote direct to our Member:—The Ink Manufacturing Supply Co., dealers in heavy and light chemicals and dyes, 75, Coleman Street, London, E.C.; Taylor's Automatic Disinfector, Ltd., 56, Old Hall Street, Liverpool; Brigg Neumann & Co., Bradford, Yorks; H. & C. Davis & Co., Ltd., 1, The Pavement, Clapham Common, London, S.W.

EASTERN MARKETS.—"In all probability within a very short time passports will be issued for passengers to the Near East and Turkey. We, therefore, intend sending one of our partners to inquire on the spot of the urgent requirements of the Balkans, Palestine and the Black Sea ports, and so be able to place English products on those markets. We need not point out the advantages we have over home firms for Eastern trade. Malta has always been a transhipment port, and it will be much more important in the near future, as ships going to the Far East will not be able to take cargoes through the Dardanelles. With our representatives abroad and ourselves here, we anticipate we shall be able to get hold of the markets in the Near East."—Enquiry 669, Malta.

The following firms communicated with our Member:—Faudels, Ltd., 36/40, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 1; Henry W. Peabody & Co., 16, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3; Neville's Perfumery, Ltd., 117, Bollo Bridge Road, N. 3; Hudson & Co., 129, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham.

CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE MAKERS.—"I wish to obtain a position with a good British firm of confectioners and chocolate makers to place goods abroad, preferably in the United States of America."—Enquiry 670, Iowa, U.S.A.

Messrs. Barker & Dobson, Ltd., Everton, Liverpool; Messrs. Callard & Bowser, Ltd., Duke's Road, Euston Road, London, W.C. 1; and Messrs. A. Bird & Co., Brighton Chambers, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E. 1, have communicated direct with our Member.

MOTOR BOAT BUILDERS.—"I wish to be put into touch with a reputable firm of motor-boat builders. I wish to get the approximate cost of one or two boats, capable of taking twenty to thirty passengers, also the cost of freight, insurance, etc., to Port Elizabeth, South Africa."—Enquiry 671, Transvaal.

We wrote on our Member's behalf to the Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton, a firm which specialises in all classes of marine work, and understand they have written to him direct giving all particulars.

SUBSTITUTE FOR JAM JARS.—"Can you tell me where I can obtain the cardboard cylinders with metal tops and bottoms which are now used

for jam instead of glass bottles? I am hoping to start jam-making in a small way soon, and think that while bottles are dear and scarce it would be well to use these cardboard receptacles."—Enquiry 659, Bournemouth.

Messrs. James Spicer & Co., 5, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are manufacturers of the containers required.

SHIPBUILDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—"Can any Member inform me if there are any shipbuilding firms of any description on the East Coast of South Africa, from Durban southwards? If so, will they kindly let me have the names of any?"—Cpl. J. W. Anderson, H.Q., Third Army, B.E.F., France.

AGENCY FOR SALONIKA.—"Could you put me in touch with one or two British firms, as I wish to secure a few more agencies from first-class manufacturers for this district?"—Enquiry 664, Salonika.

The following firms communicated direct with our enquirer as they feel there is a good field for British goods in the East:—Faudels, Ltd., 36/40, Newgate Street, London, E.C.; Brown & Forth, 10, Dolefield Bridge Street, Manchester; Barthes-Roberts, Ltd., 3, 5, 7, Leman Street, London, E. 1; J. & C. Barr, Ltd., Blythes Wood Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

TRADE WITH DUTCH EAST INDIES.—"We wish to get into touch with a solvent and respectable import house in Java and Sumatra which would act as our sole agent. Our firm is chiefly interested in textile goods, and is anxious to get into touch with a British firm which would promote our trade in the districts mentioned."—Enquiry 665, London.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—"I would very much appreciate your assistance in the securing of information with respect to Co-operative Stores and Societies in England, both as regards organisation and rules, etc."—Enquiry 666, Spalding, South Australia.

The United Grocers Association, Limited, 95, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1, sent full information with regard to Co-operative Stores to our Member and one of their weekly circulars dealing with the Reconstruction of Trade and Combined Buying in this country.

TWEED MANUFACTURERS.—"I should be glad to know where I can get supplied with warp and woof of sample of tweed enclosed."—Enquiry 657, Ireland.

We forwarded the sample in question to Messrs. Stanley William Hymans, manufacturers of woollen, worsted, and cotton piece goods, 24, Bolton Road, Bradford, who promptly took the matter up with our Member.

JAPANESE PAPER NAPKINS.—"Could you let me have the addresses of manufacturers of Japanese paper napkins, paper sheets, etc., etc.?"—Enquiry 658, Newark.

We forwarded our Member the following names:—Messrs. Edmund Jackson & Co., 9, Long Lane, E.C.; Messrs. Henry Harvey & Co., 68, Milton Street, E.C. 2.

COTTON THREAD AND MOTOR CARS.—"Could you give me the addresses of firms which deal in (a) cotton thread, and (b) second-hand motor cars?"—Enquiry 655, London, W.

We sent our Member the names of the following firms:—(a) Walker Thread Co., Ltd., Oxford Thread Mills, Leicester; (b) The Thundersley, Hadleigh & District Motors, Ltd., "Fletching," Castle Hadleigh, Essex.

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the personal announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

PENINGS occur in the Anglo-South American Bank for single men who have had a few years in South America or other Spanish speaking country. Those with banking experience preferred, also men who have served in the Forces.—*E. B. 616, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

BUTCHER.—Vacancy occurs in large cold storage company in Hong-Kong for a young (unmarried), honest, energetic, sober and intelligent butcher, conversant with all branches of his business, to be assistant butcher in the only European establishment of its kind, run under strictly European supervision.—*E. B. 617, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CAPABLE CONFECTIONER, BAKER AND RESTAURANTEUR wanted for large firm in Hong-Kong. Must be fully qualified in every line of his business and also have experience in catering for large parties. Single and abstainer. Prospects are very bright for a thoroughly capable man.—*E. B. 619, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ASSISTANT TO OVERSEER OR MANAGER.—Position desired in South or British East Africa, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, or Egypt, on plantations : tea, sugar, rubber, or cocoanut ; ranch or poultry farm. Previous experience with firm of engineers. Can speak French. Age 27. Single.—*E. B. 584, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

FARMING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Ex-service man would be glad to get in touch with a fellow-member in the farming line in British East Africa, with a view to exchanging correspondence. Wishes to find out conditions, as he is hoping to make a start there in five or six months' time.—*E. B. 563, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ENGINEER desires position as assistant or representative on mechanical lines. Textile preferred. Over eight years' experience, and has been in touch with the manufacture of steel of various kinds, including the testing of same, shipping and general office management. Knowledge of French and Spanish. Age 27. Married.—*E. B. 564, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

SECRETARY OR MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced gentleman requires an appointment in any country. Can speak Russian and has small knowledge of French. Understands all branches of secretarial work. Competent book-keeper. Accustomed to management of large staff. Expert organiser, also good knowledge of statistical work. Age 38. Married.—*E. B. 572, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

GOVERNMENT POST required by ex-officer (outdoor work preferred). Has had previous experience. Educated at Eton, knowledge of French. Age 37. Married. Willing to go to any country.—*E. B. 577, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

POSITION OF TRUST CONNECTION WITH STOCK RAISING.—Would prefer outdoor appointment. Previous experience as clerk. Can speak French and Latin. Willing to go to Argentine, Mexico, or Texas. Age 24. Single.—*E. B. 551, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

ADMINISTRATOR OR SUPERVISOR.—A discharged soldier desires position where intelligence, hard work, and quickness to grasp details are considered. Thirty-four years. Married. Has had previous experience in the police service, and has knowledge of ambulance work. Willing to go to any country, but preferably the Colonies.—*E. B. 556, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, or superintendent of Government printing press. Knowledge of typewriting and shorthand, book-keeping, typography and general office routine. Printing experience. Age 41. Any country, except German East Africa.—*E. B. 595, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ASSISTANT.—In store, or on a plantation, with good business experience. Excellent testimonials. Willing to go to any part of South America, West Indies, Mexico, or the Far East. Age 28. Single.—*E. B. 427, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

GENERAL OFFICE WORK required as soon as possible. In South America or Mexico for preference. Has a knowledge of French and Spanish. Can read, write and speak both fluently. Age 42. Single.—*E. B. 542, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

MANAGER OF RANCH.—View to partnership possibly later on. Understands planting and ranching. Previous experience in Argentine and U.S.A. Perfect knowledge of French and Spanish languages. Wishes to go anywhere abroad, but preferably to South Africa. Has been to South America, Rhodesia and East Africa. Age 32. Married.—*E. B. 546, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CLERK, ACCOUNTANT OR GENERAL SECRETARY.—Discharged soldier with previous clerking experience has been advised by doctor to emigrate to South Africa, and would like to obtain a clerical position out there. Age 23. Single.—*E. B. 615, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

FULLY QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, young and well educated, wishes to meet lady travelling overseas with a view to assisting or taking complete charge of young child, or children, during the passage.—*E. B. 610, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

TEACHER desires employment abroad. Fully qualified to teach science, geography, chemistry and French. Free any time after April.—*E. B. 611, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL POSITION desired by well-educated girl (23) in Colonies. Outdoor life preferred. Shorthand, 100 ; typing, 90. Fluent German. Capable and possesses initiative.—*E. B. 418, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

TWO OFFICERS are anxious to hear of suitable openings on coffee, rubber, tea, or sugar plantation. Overseer or manager preferred. Would very much like to get together. Malay States, or anywhere in the East. Single. Both young and energetic.—*E. B. 612, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

TYPEWRITING.—Lady is anxious to obtain copying and manuscript work. Thoroughly reliable.—*E. B. 614, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

EX-OFFICER (24) wishes to get in touch with a suitable opening in connection with sheep farming or tea planting, with a view to obtaining partnership when sufficient experience has been gained. Is energetic and has plenty of initiative and ability. South Africa preferred.—*E. B. 566, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman with capital, or the power to borrow, required as partner or associate in a property owning and development business in Saskatoon, the university city of Saskatchewan. No special qualifications required, but one who enjoys outdoor manual work preferred. Suitable for married ex-officer of any age.—*E. B. 621, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

ROLLS-ROYCE

THE FUTURE OF FLYING DEPENDS ON TRUSTWORTHINESS.

ON ARMISTICE DAY

(1) There were Rolls-Royce Engines of over 1,000,000 horse-power in the possession of the Royal Air Forces.

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ROLLS-ROYCE

[We invite all our readers to send us practical housekeeping hints which they have found useful in their own homes—good recipes, health hints, suggestions for the garden, advice for the farm; in fact, any and every bit of information which will be of use to fellow Members. The sender of each "Best Way" hint for this section may nominate any friend to receive "Overseas" free of charge for six months.—Editor.]

The Best Way.

TO CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Take five or six cupfuls of flour (according to the size of the fur) and heat it in the oven. Spread the fur on a table, rubbing and working in the hot flour with the hands. Put by for an hour, then shake out the flour thoroughly, and the fur will look like new. —Mrs. D. Howitz, Fredensborg, Denmark.

A TRANSPARENT PIECE-BAG.—It is almost impossible to dispense with the piece bag, especially when there are children in the house. But who has not spent precious time in hunting through the capacious bag for the particular bit of cloth needed. Black mosquito-netting makes an ideal bag, because the exact roll needed can easily be seen through it, and it entirely prevents the necessity of emptying the bag for a weary search. Moreover, the netting wears well.

A HOME-MADE FLOWER-HOLDER.—If you wish to place your central table bouquet in a flat bowl, and have no glass or china flower-holder, the following plan is excellent: Melt some paraffin and pour it into a small dipper to cool. When it is cool, but not hard, take it out of the mould, and with a sharp knife cut small holes in the wax for inserting the flower stems. Then let the wax get perfectly cold, and when placed in the flower-bowl, it proves to be as good a flower-holder as any one could require.

POTATOES FOR PROFIT.—Potatoes seem to do best in a soil that is medium to light, not wet or low-lying, and at the same time not likely to parch easily. The ground must be well worked, so that there is no caking, and a little well-decayed manure should be used, though heavy dressings are apt to cause too vigorous a foliage. The usual plan is to dig the ground well in the fall of the year and then to run over it again in the spring.

GARDEN RUBBISH.—Garden rubbish and the clippings from a lawn should not be thrown away, but piled up on a rubbish heap to rot. This will all make excellent manure during the coming season.

A HOME-MADE SAUCEPAN CLEANER.—Stitch a fairly large bone button to the dishcloth, and instead of using a knife, to scrape saucepans with the button will be found to answer admirably. It saves the knife and it saves time.

STUFFED CABBAGE.—Take a good sized cabbage and cut out the heart, chop up some cold veal or any cold meat very finely, mix with herbs and breadcrumbs, season highly with salt and pepper, and bind together with

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an egg. Fill the cavity in the cabbage with the stuffing, tie the leaves together firmly, and then boil for one hour. Serve hot, with breadcrumbs sprinkled over the whole, and good gravy poured round it. The Best Way.

TO POLISH BOOTS.—Boots may be quickly brightened by rubbing them with a piece of orange, then, after allowing the juice to dry in, polishing them with a soft brush—they will then shine like glass.

TO TEST AN OVEN.—If you want to find out how hot the oven is before you put in a cake, put a piece of white paper on the shelf, shut the oven door, and give it a minute by your watch. If by that time the paper turns black the oven is too hot for anything. If the paper turns dark brown it is a very quick oven. If the paper turns a light brown it is a quick oven. If the paper turns dark yellow it is a moderate oven ; while if the paper turns light yellow it is slow.

A GOOD SUET SUBSTITUTE.—Tapioca is a good suet substitute. Soak a small quantity overnight, and in the morning it will resemble a sponge. Press out the superfluous moisture and mix with flour for a boiled pudding. You will find it even lighter than suet.

TO IRON CLOTH, SERGES, ETC.—Ring out a wet cloth and place on the garment. Use a very hot iron and the moment the cloth is ironed dry remove it quickly and knock the steam back through the cloth with a brush before it has time to escape. If this is done soon enough it prevents any shine from the iron where there are seams or a hem.

SAVING SUGAR.—Add a pinch of salt to anything in the way of a pudding you may be making. It will need less sugar than if it is made with no salt.

TOASTED SPRATS.—To prepare for toasting, thread them on a skewer, putting it through the eyes, dust them with flour, and toast before a sharp clear fire, or in a Dutch oven. Put a tin or plate under them.

BUTTERLESS PASTRY.—You need not use any fat for making pastry if you use potatoes. Boil some potatoes very well, mash them, and weigh out half a pound. Stir in with them by degrees half a pound of flour, add a teaspoonful (level) of baking powder and a pinch of salt. The potatoes should be rubbed into the flour as if it were dripping. Then mix with milk and water to a dough, roll out, and cover your pies or make little meat patties.

TO CLEAN BRASS ARTICLES.—If you wish to make a brass article look like new, heat it first, then rub on a paste of hot salt and lemon juice. Rub clear.

SAUSAGE ONIONS.—Peel three or four large onions and carefully scoop out a big hole from the centre of each. Well season some sausage meat, fill the cavities with this, and put the onions on a greased baking tin. Pour over half-pint well-flavoured gravy or meat extract, and bake gently in the oven till done—about an hour.

DUSTING.—Hold a duster in each hand when you are dusting. There will then be no finger marks to rub off afterwards. It takes just a little getting used to, but once you have got into the way of it you will never like working with only one duster again.

TO KEEP JACKDAWS IN ORDER.—Gazing out of my window I see some daws very busy on some chimneys over the way. The thought goes through my head. Well, the best way to prevent jack-daws making a museum of your chimney-pots, anyway the cheapest, is to fix rabbit wire-netting over them. They may try to pull it off, but as five out of six call jack, while the other one pulls, it doesn't much matter.—Miss A. Ewart, "Wyborne," St. George's Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

Peace and Plenty

If Peace is not yet signed, War has ceased, and the World is at Peace, but the era of Plenty is still ahead.

The energy devoted during the last few years to destruction must now be turned to Production. When this process begins in earnest we may reasonably expect a big boom in trade.

The increased production of goods means an increase in the demand for all forms of packing, and the make-shifts of War-time will be gradually eliminated in face of competition.

Cardboard boxmakers and others using Board should lose no time in getting into touch with the best sources of supply for their raw materials, so that they may be ready early for the coming harvest.

BUY FROM BRITAIN'S LARGEST BOARD MILL

THAMES PAPER CO. LTD.

THAMES MILLS

PURFLEET, ENGLAND.

OVERSEAS

(Continued from p. 83.)

IN MEMORIAM.—I send you a cheque for £10 from Mrs. Chambers and myself to the Overseas Memorial Fund, in memory of our son, Alfred Baldwin Chambers (Fred), Private, London Scottish, who died of wounds at Etaples on December 20th, 1917.—P. A. H. Chambers, c/o The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.

"DEAR OLD LUNNON."—Herewith a small donation towards the Overseas Building which it is proposed to erect in "dear old Lunnon." I only wish I could have remitted a larger amount, but I take it "every little helps," and the donation, small though it may be, goes with every good wish for the continued prosperity of the Club.—A. Munro, 1106, Mills Building, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.

BRITISHERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.—I hope you will have no difficulty in raising the amount you want—I don't think you will have, and I hope the Britishers over here will do all in their power to help get it together.—Miss Gertrude E. Leach, 182, Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

"FOR US AND HUMANITY."—I have much pleasure in enclosing my small thank-offering in memory of two boys who made the supreme sacrifice. It is also a thank-offering for the safety of my only boy, E. B. Young, 52nd Batt., Canadians, who has been spared through nearly three years, and is now recovering from wounds received at Cambrai in October last, in hospital at Basingstoke, Hants. The work of the Club deserves all the support possible from its Members, and may the Memorial always serve to remind us, and generations to follow, of the great sacrifice these brave boys made for us and humanity.—J. Young, 1505, Ford Street, West Fort William, Ontario.

FROM BERMUDA.—I hope to send something more later on. I am always most interested in your work, and hope I shall be able to visit the Building some day, when I come to London. The loss of our dear nephew is a great grief to us. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and was a talented fellow. England has so many splendid boys to mourn that it will be years before she will recover.—Miss Emma Darrell, Hamilton, Bermuda, West Indies.

THREE DEAR NEPHEWS.—I enclose herewith an order on Messrs. H. J. Gardiner & Co. for the sum of five guineas as a donation to the Overseas War Memorial, in memory of my three dear nephews, Jack Howard, on Begbie and Arthur McKenzie, all of the Australian Imperial Forces, killed in action in France.—Mrs. E. E. Greneger, Minimini Tea Estate, M ange, Nyasaland.

KIND FRIEND AT PITTSBURGH.—Please find enclosed cheque £10 7s. 6d. Of this amount £10 is a contribution to the War Memorial Fund and the balance my annual subscription for 1919.—A. C. Coleman, 812, Magee Building, 336, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

A FALKLAND ISLANDS ROOM.—Please find enclosed money order as a small donation to buy a few bricks for the War Memorial.

Should there be a Falkland Island Room, let it be a help to the building of that room, as many and fond are the memories of the hospitality shown to me during my stay there of nearly six years.—George F. Ball, Wireless Station, Mombasa, British E. Africa.

E. W.

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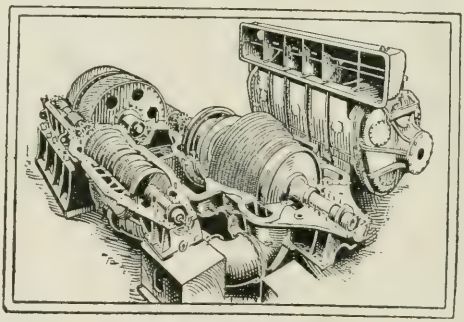

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Sheffield.	**Broadway,**	**Dartford.**
Erith.	**LONDON, S.W. 1.**	**Crayford.**
Ipswich.		**Weybridge.**

J. W. FULLWOOD, 4, Queen Street East., Toronto, Canada.—"To amateur photographers. I want for my collection photographs and snapshots of local scenes and views from any part of the world, and I should be grateful to any Member—who is a camera enthusiast—to mail me a few prints of their surroundings, which I will gladly reciprocate by promptly forwarding some of my efforts in exchange for the kindness. Just place a few unmounted prints up to post-card size into an envelope with a full description on the back of each print together with your name and address so that I can respond."

Mrs. Newbold, The Mill House, Wraysbury, Bucks., England.—"Will any kind readers send me two picture postcards, used or unused, typical of the following countries, either of landscape, customs or dress? Those which would be effective when coloured would be the most acceptable. Persia, Greece, Finland, Russia, Portuguese East Africa, Cape Verde Islands, Dutch East Indies, Canary Isles, Madeira. Any number of the magazine of the last six months in exchange."

A. B. Canning, Box 2927, Johannesburg, South Africa, would like to correspond with banjoists (either sex) in any part of the world. Is a very enthusiastic player with first class training, well-known amateur concert performer. Would be glad to exchange ideas, music, etc., for mutual benefit.

Miss Ada Rowe, 1071, Trafford Park, Manchester.—"I should like to hear from Members living near Manchester."

Miss M. Edwards, 20th Century Club, 29, Stanley Gardens, Notting Hill, W.—"Could you tell me whether there will be any place for women in the Consular Service in the new days that are coming, or in any other Imperial work where a knowledge of languages would be of use? I am sorry to add another to your over-filled letter bag, but I don't know where else to apply for information and I thought that "Overseas" might help me."

Miss May B. Robb, Salaverry, Peru, South America.—"I would be delighted to correspond with Members in any part of the world."

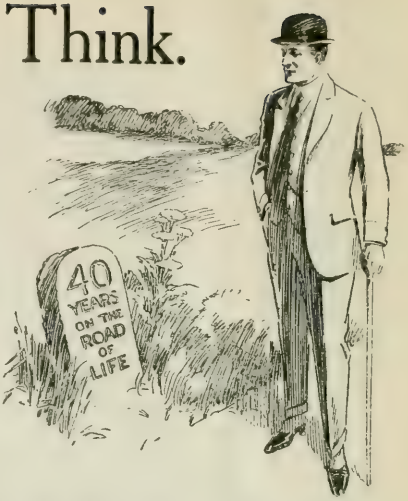
Rev. Graham Howes, English Church, Leghorn, Italy.—"Can any Member kindly give me any information about Mrs. McGregor, widow, of Smyrna, of whom her daughter, Mrs. McGaul, of Leghorn, has had no news since the outbreak of war. "

Miss L. G. Dickinson, Cortijo Ingles, San Ramon, F.C.C.U., Uruguay, South America.—"I would like to exchange Uruguayan or Argentine stamps for those of the East or West Indies, so would you please put a few words to that effect in the Members' Exchange?"

G. J. Darling, "Stonehenge," Tasmania.—"I should be delighted if you could give my address to any person wishing to exchange Australian stamps, old and new issues, with me."

H. E. Harris, 142nd West 126th St., New York City, U.S.A.—"I would like to correspond with any Member overseas, preferably residents of England or Jamaica, B.W.I."

Stop and Think.



TWENTY, Thirty or Forty years on the road of life, it is time for you to stop and think seriously as to what your position may be ten or fifteen years hence.

To-day, in the height and strength of your manhood, you may be doing well—happy in your life with your loved ones—strong and eager in your work. But who can tell how long your good fortune may last or when your carefully considered investments may go wrong, as investments do, or when your wife and family may be left to face the world without your aid ?

What then ?

Why not start now to make certain provision for your retirement, for your wife, family or dependents by means of Endowment Assurance ?—an investment providing benefits no other form of investment or saving can offer. Say you are now forty (you can start at any age) you may effect a profit-participating policy for £1,000, or any sum you choose, to be payable to you ten or fifteen years hence, together with substantial profits. During this time, should you unfortunately die, the full amount of the £1,000, plus profits due at the time, would be paid to your wife, family or dependent, without any deduction or future liabilities. And you have the security of the "BRITISH DOMINIONS"—THE ALL-BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY—whose funds exceed £16,000,000, invested mainly in British Government Securities. This is a proposition every man and woman should seriously consider. It is a duty you owe to yourself and your dear ones. Write to-day and obtain particulars of this advantageous form of investment.

A post-card or letter addressed to the Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd., British Dominions House, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C. 3, will bring you full particulars of this attractive, safe and advantageous form of investment.

OVERSEAS

Members' Exchange.

An English girl, Miss Audrey Elliot (17), 2201, Rose Street, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A., would like to correspond with a British girl of her own age anywhere in Great Britain or the Colonies.

W. W., c/o The Over-Seas Club.—"I am anxious to obtain numbers 4, 5, 14 of 'Overseas' and will willingly forward other numbers in exchange."

Miss Johnstone, Box 58, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, S. Africa.—"I should be so grateful if any stamp-collecting Members would help me to start a stamp collection by sending stamps from their various parts of the world."

W. S. Blacker, Box 9, Adelaide, South Africa.—"I shall be pleased to obtain, in exchange for picture postcards, Nos. 1 to 6 and 14 and 23 of 'Overseas.' I shall also be pleased to correspond with Members in outlying portions of the British Dominions, including the Isles thereof."

C. Warrell, Box 33, Salmon Arm, B.C., Canada.—"I am anxious to exchange stamps with Members in outlying parts of the Empire and Africa."

M. A. Norman, 3, Lower Garber Lane, Mountain Cut, Foulah Town, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.—"I wish to be put in touch with fellow colleagues of Saint Gregory's Grammar School, Lagos, Nigeria, under Principal D. Higgins."

J. M. McRury, The Eastern Telegraph Co., Staff Mess, Alexandria, Egypt.—"Mr. W. Bruce-Harris has been transferred to our Aden Station, so kindly address all correspondence, magazine included, to him, c/o Eastern Telegraph Co., Aden."

C. Liver, Chiasso, Switzerland.—"I would like to communicate with Members all over the world, especially in the British Colonies, with a view to exchanging stamps."

Matthew H. Thorne, M.S.W.I.E., A.M.I.M.E., Gallinheiro, Vallongo, Portugal.—"I should like to receive hand specimens of minerals of all sorts, in exchange for photographs or cash."

Thomas Moxon, 459, North Grove Street, East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.—"I would like to exchange stamps with members in any part of the world."

J. McKay, Box 242, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa.—"I would like to correspond with members all over the world."

J. W. Curlett, Esq., has changed his address from Cairo, Egypt, to Lisburn, Erica Avenue, East Malvern, Melbourne, Australia, and would be glad if his friends would note this when writing to him.

Matthew H. Thorne, M.S.W.I.E., A.M.I.M.E., Gallinheiro, Vallongo, Portugal.—"I should like to receive hand specimans of minerals of all sorts, in exchange for photographs or cash."

THE RECENT GALES,

with their harvest of shipwreck and disaster, have added greatly to the dangers and hardships endured by our sailors and fishermen. Please help the

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY

to continue its work among (1) those wrecked at sea, (2) their widows, orphans and other dependent relatives. We all owe a great debt to the "toilers of the sea" for their constant bravery and devotion to duty.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.

Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.
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26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1.

OVERSEAS

From the Murman Coast

A Pelmanist's Experiences

From the Murman Coast.

WHEREVER the British Army goes, the "Little Grey Books" follow. They are to-day almost an integral part of the outfit of a British officer or soldier.

Even from the bleak Murman Coast, where a British force is gallantly holding back the Bolshevist hordes, come letters full of gratitude for what Pelmanism has done for its students.

Here is one such letter, recently received :—

"Your lessons so far have been very valuable to me. Thanks to your teaching, the —— of the North Russia Expeditionary Force selected me to be his typist ; later, through my interest in some rather difficult problems—which became comparatively easy when the Exercises, especially Exercise X., were applied to them—he made me his confidential clerk.

"I realise how much I have lost through not enrolling in the Pelman Institute immediately upon my arrival in England in the summer of 1917.

"Your exercises have also been of intellectual benefit to me ; through their aid new interests are opening out. What at first appeared to be a very barren outlook in Russia now has every sign of being very profitable for my knowledge of Russia, its people, its industries, its resources and possibilities are on the upward plane—I am learning how to see, and having seen, to understand."

This letter emphasises in a peculiar and striking fashion "the interest-power" aroused by Pelmanism ; and "Interest," as everybody knows, is a big item of the secret of success. The man who is interested displays keenness—and keenness to reach a definite goal has never yet failed to result in progress.

Let every non-Pelmanist reflect upon this letter : let him consider what it means. Here is a man taken from civilised life, from his home, his regular occupation, his usual environment, and set down, a soldier, upon one of the most inhospitable and apparently uninteresting parts of the European Continent.

His first sensation is one of hopelessness : his uncongenial surroundings discourage him. Left to himself he would become the victim of circumstances, as so many have done.

He takes up Pelmanism. He has heard much of it and, without attaching much importance to it, decides that he might as well study that, having nothing else to do in his leisure.

Within a few weeks he begins to be conscious of a new stimulus ; his outlook brightens, his individuality begins once more to assert

OVERSEAS

From the Murman Coast.

itself. He learns the grand truth which so many have now learned *that "circumstances" cannot extinguish the man who refuses to be extinguished.*

His activities—inspired by the "Little Grey Books"—revive; his faculties respond to the wholesome and invigorating Pelman exercises—as they always do. Success follows almost immediately; a small success, but it is quickly followed by further success. New interests appear; he begins to find there is more—much more—in his environment than he was conscious of before. To use his own words, "I am learning how to see, and, having seen, to understand."

If Pelmanism did no more than compel its students to a wider and deeper vision, it would justify all that has been said in its praise. But it does far more.

Having awakened you to a realisation of opportunity—having shown you that for each and all of us the world is still full of measureless possibilities, it then develops in you a sense of your own potential powers, stimulates you to a resolve to develop and use those powers, gives direction and strength to your efforts, shows you how to train and apply your faculties, and finally leads you to that form of success which is your heart's desire.

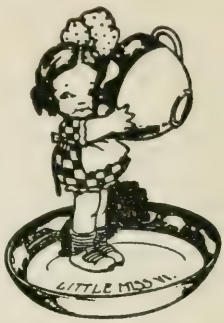
There is no magic in it. It is so simple and as understandable as the development of muscular strength and dexterity by regular physical exercise. An athlete can train any particular muscle or group of muscles by means of definite physical exercises; so the Pelmanist trains a faculty—any faculty, or all of his faculties—by practising the simple and interesting mental exercises set in the "Little Grey Books."

The result is never in doubt. There has never yet been a single case in which the Pelman exercises, regularly followed, have failed to produce benefits.

The mere fact that well over 400,000 men and women of all vocations have now adopted Pelmanism says a great deal for the system—proves that it is no new experiment, but a thing of tried and proved practical worth.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of "Overseas" who applies to the Pelman Institute, 36, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

Overseas Addresses:—46 48, Market Street, Melbourne; 15, Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Durban.



The three mascots of "Delectaland"—where Pure Foods come from—Little Miss Vi for Vi-Cocoa, "Kewpie" for Freemans Food Products, and Boy-Sel-e-a for Boisseliers and Delecta Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Good Things from DELECTALAND.

"DELECTALAND," with its unique situation and its ideal factory conditions, has become famous (especially since the War) not only for the QUALITY, but the FOOD VALUE of its products—**the result of combining delicious flavours with nutritive values of the highest order.** For instance, VI-COCOA, our pioneer speciality, by reason of the added digestive and stimulating qualities, amply justifies its description as **"the food beverage."** And so with all others mentioned below—they provide the most delicious fare possible and **build** and **feed** at the same time.

VI-COCOA. The Stimulating **Food** Beverage.

BOISSELIER BON-BON CHOCOLATES.
A Delectable Sweetmeat of exquisite flavour.

DELECTA WATFORD CHOCOLATE.
Delicious flavour and of the highest nutritive value.

FREEMANS BLANC MANGE.
The ideal Blanc Mange Powder in six delightful flavours.

FREEMANS CUSTARD.
The Custard Powder with the Devonshire Cream flavour.

FREEMANS SOUPS.
Concentrated essence of goodness. One packet makes one pint of soup.

FREEMANS TURTLEKON.
Highly concentrated **real** Turtle Soup.

FREEMANS GLASS LEMON.

FREEMANS BAKING POWDER.

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MUFTI AGAIN.

Thresher & Glenny thank the Overseas officers who, during the last four years, have entrusted them with their orders for uniforms. They now gladly revert to their old-time sporting and civilian trade, and have on hand good stocks of pre-war quality cloth. Members of the Over-Seas Club will find us situated within a minute's walk of General Buildings, in the same shop where we have been established since 1755.

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If you have no representatives here it would be to your advantage to communicate with us.

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Telegrams: "EXPORTLIKE, LONDON."

"Sunshine House"

"Sunshine House."

N the edge of a spacious common at Chorley Wood, Herts., stands a beautiful house, which is now aptly known as "Sunshine House." This building, which stands in nine acres of ground, has been acquired by the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland Street, London, W., as a Home for Blind Babies. It accommodates twenty-five children, and a visit to it will convince any one of the need for support in so splendid a cause.

In the big, airy nursery we find a happy company of little boys and girls. Two are sitting on a rocking-horse in one corner, while others are playing with dolls and toys. Others, again, are singing nursery-rhymes. It is wonderful to think that these laughing, romping children, destined to live for ever in a world of darkness, have sunshine in their hearts ; that here, in an atmosphere of loving-kindness, everything is being done to equip them to start their battle with the powers of physical darkness with every available weapon. A tour of the whole house strengthens these impressions. The dormitories, with their spick-and-span white cribs, with a pretty picture painted on them, spotless bathrooms, a dining-room with dear, wee chairs and tables and tiny plates, cups and saucers, each of these latter adorned, like the beds, by a little coloured picture.

But, you ask, why pictures if the children cannot see ? The answer is the key-note to the whole scheme. It is NORMALITY that reigns here, and if the little ones cannot see the pictures, they can be described to them, just as the pictures on the walls and the pictures on the beds can be described to them. The whole idea of "Sunshine House" is that its tiny inmates should, as far as possible, be treated as ordinary children.

But how complex the initial stages of the education of the little blind child are ! Think first of the ordinary-sighted child whose wondering gaze begins to convey pictures of the thousand and one things of every-day life ; the colour of the sky, the forms of the trees and animals, the faces of those around it—and then think of the tiny mite who is deprived of this natural means of baby comprehension. What a difficult but what a supremely interesting task is that of awakening these little minds to an intelligent knowledge of the world about them that they will never see.

Surely here is a cause that will appeal to the hearts of all. We have only to consider how much the precious gift of sight means to us. The tragedy of blindness needs no further emphasis than this simple phrase, yet we can at least bring sunshine into the lives of those little helpless ones who have been born into a world of darkness, and who will never be able to visualise the glories of God's good earth.

Farm Colony for Soldiers & Sailors Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Chairman of Council: The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurers: The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner.
J. Francis Mason, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Secretary: J. J. Perkins, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Secretary: Miss Stickland.

EVERY CITIZEN - SOLDIER who in fighting for his country has lost his health, and thereby the means of self-support, becomes of necessity the care of the Nation.

The case of the Blind and Limbless is well in hand.

LET US THINK OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

THE FARM COLONY for Sailors and Soldiers aims at completing the cure of suitable patients from Hospitals and Sanatoria, helping them to work out their salvation under proper conditions, training those who require it in **some open-air, healthy occupation suited to their condition, especially fitting them for a life on the land,** that they may become once more self-supporting citizens.

IT IS ESTIMATED that **£50,000** will be needed for the Farm Colony. Donations will be gratefully received if sent to the Honorary Treasurer, **The Lord Glenconner, 20, Hanover Square, Oxford Circus, London, W. 1.**

PRACTICAL HELP now means a new lease of life to a suffering ex-Service man.

YOU READ THE
OVERSEAS DAILY MAIL
BUT
DO YOUR FRIENDS KNOW OF IT?
TELL THEM

It is the Weekly Edition of the "Daily Mail"; the concentrated best of Britain's best newspaper.

It is sent post free for 52 weeks to any address in the world for one payment of 5/-.

It includes special engineering and other supplements, and gives home sporting news as well as general happenings.

Whatever part of the Empire your friend may live in, The Overseas Daily Mail will reach him each Mail Day. Use the order form below and make your friend a friend for life.

ORDER FORM.

To the Chief Clerk, Carmelite House, London, E.C. 4.

I enclose 5/-. Please send The Overseas Daily Mail each week for one year to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

(Note. A free specimen copy will be sent by the Chief Clerk to all who ask by post card.)

Because the War is over
do not forget those who have helped to win it.

The MILITARY WARDS at

King's College Hospital

LONDON, S.E. 5,

are still filled with Wounded and Sightless Men, some of whom have not left their beds for nearly twelve months.

Many have been Prisoners of War for several years, and are suffering from old wounds left uncared for.

WILL YOU HELP US?

Donations to The Chairman, King's College Hospital, London, S.E. 5, will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

FOUNDED JANUARY, 1895.

13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Navy League appeals for practical support to enable it to pursue the active propagandist and educational work upon which it is now engaged in relation to the war, and to generally promote the objects for which it exists, namely, to bring home to the people of the Empire the vital importance of retaining the supreme command of the sea, coupled with supremacy in the air.

Every patriot in the Empire should prove his or her confidence in our Sea Power by becoming a member of the League.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—	£	s.	d.	
Life Vice-President	25	0	0	
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Member with *The Navy*, post free ...		5	0	
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"The Fleet of England is Her All in All."

THE CHURCH ARMY.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR DEMOBILISATION AND PEACE.

The Church Army's work amongst Women and Children calls aloud for increased support and sympathy. Thousands of Women, Children and Widows' Families

HOUSED, CLOTHED, DOCTORED AND CARED FOR.

Training Homes, Lodging Homes, Hostels and Clubs for Women and Girls.

NIGHT RESCUE WORK.

Medical Mission and Fresh Air Homes, and Homes for Motherless Children of Service Men. Baby Welfare and Crèche Work.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

for Ex-Service and other Women. CLOTHING and Funds are absolutely necessary.

THE NEED IS URGENT.

NO GIFT TOO SMALL. NO GIFT TOO GREAT.

Please send quickly in kind or money to—Hon. Sec., Women's Work, Church Army, 55, Bryanston St., London, W. 1, cheques being crossed "Barclay, a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary.

OVERSEAS

Dr. Barnardo's Homes

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

THE Charter of the Homes is as it always has been : "No Destitute Child ever refused Admission." Soldiers' children, sailors' children, widows' children, nobody's children ; those who have known and lost love and happy homes ; those who have never known either home or love ; those who have known one or other but know it no more ; those who know not that either exists—all of them alike are clamouring, some with their own lusty voices, some with even keener voice of silent suffering, "Let us in !" "Let us in !"

For more than fifty years they have clamoured, and for more than fifty years the same answer has been returned, "Come !" But to maintain such a Charter, to feed, clothe and educate a family of over 7,000 children is no light task at any time, and in these days of high prices it is becoming more and more difficult. Yet for the nation's sake as well as for the very love of God these difficulties must be overcome because the children must be saved. The welfare of the Empire depends upon their salvation. The army of the future, the army that is to maintain her peace and her prosperity, can be recruited only from the children of to-day. There are no three words in the language so vitally important as those wherein Dr. Barnardo, fifty years ago, registered the principle of his life, and for which the Barnardo work exists to-day—SAVE THE CHILDREN.

One is reminded of the old proverb : "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," which is as true of humanity as of money. "Give me," a wise man once said, "the first few years of a child's life and I yield you the rest." But Barnardo's Homes have done more than promulgate a theory of "Social Heredity," they have for half a century practised it, and by the practice established it as undeniable fact. The surroundings from which these children are taken are in many cases physically dangerous, and in some, what is even worse, morally pernicious—an atmosphere calculated to ruin mind and soul.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes are very grateful to Overseas friends for the generous help which they have sent. The following is a further list of gifts to the Food Bill Fund from Overseas, which are gratefully acknowledged :—

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from all British ranks, 15th Division, Mesopotamia (second collection)	300	0	0
From Funds of the 1st Army Concert Party, "Les Rouges et Noirs," B.E.F., France ..	250	0	0
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. (collection)	168	16	2
"From Ceylon"	100	0	0
Huntley School, Marton, New Zealand	99	9	8

	£	s.	d.
British Members of the Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways (2 gifts)	98	12	0
Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, Chile, South America	97	3	3
Anonymous, Hongkong	71	0	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	50	0	0
British Women's Needlework Guild, Bangkok, Siam	50	0	0
The British Patriotic Fund of Southern Peru ..	50	0	0
Contribution by Hankow Community	49	15	8
G. A. Wilson, Esq., Busreh, Persian Gulf (collection)	48	8	8
Staff of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., Hongkong	42	16	5
"Taikoo" Annual Subscription	36	18	3
Mount Aylift Ladies' War Fund	25	0	0
Eshowe District War Relief Committee, Zululand	20	0	0
Proceeds of Children's Concert held at the Crag Hotel, Penang	18	16	6
"The Advertiser," Adelaide	17	14	0
Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association	11	4	7
Imperial Order Daughters of Empire, Yukon, Canada	10	4	1
The Ceylon Planters' One Day's Pay Fund ..	10	0	0
Cathcart Consolidated War Fund (further gift) ..	10	0	0
Hawkes Bay War Relief Association, New Zealand	8	6	6
Mrs. Ord, Calvinia, S. Africa	5	0	0
Levuka War Chest, Levuka, Fiji	5	0	0
"T. H.," Brindisi, Italy	5	0	0
Peking Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	3	8	8
"J. W. F.," Nahure	3	3	0
G. W. C.," B. E. F., France	3	0	0
"L. & N. T.," Oorgaum, Mysore Province, S. India	2	0	0
"J. E. M.," Yokohama	1	13	6
"G. A. D.," Cuba, W. Indies	1	0	0
"J. W. D.," Bulawayo, S. Africa	1	0	0

Further gifts are urgently necessary, for the family numbers to-day, 7,238. In January and February of this year alone no fewer than 327 children were admitted to the Homes.

Donations of any kind, money, War Bonds, War Loan, stocks and shares, property, endowments, clothing, blankets, toys, food, are most gratefully received, and should be sent to the Hon. Director, William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 18–26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

Cheques and orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund," and crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd., a/c Barnardo's Homes."

THE NATIONAL WAY

and the *most practical way* of finding permanent employment for the men broken in the War is at the

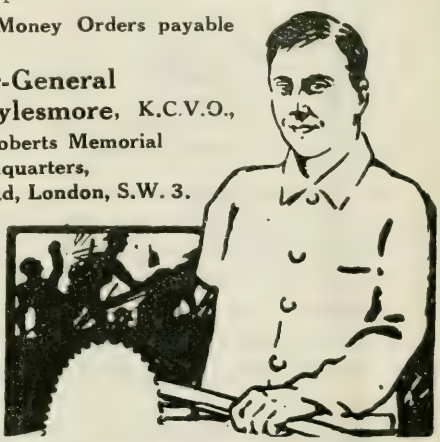
Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRY as one will to find a better way of securing permanent employment for our totally disabled Soldiers and Sailors, it resolves itself finally to this—that the man *must work* in the *company of men similarly afflicted*, and he *must work at a machine*. We have tried every other plan and failed. We have tried the best machinery and found it the only way. We are buying more as fast as our Capital Fund increases. Just as modern machinery has solved the munition supply problem, so has machinery solved the problem of what to do for our broken men. Come and see the men at work. You will never help any other method afterwards. Ask the men themselves. They know. They work at our shops in comfort, sympathy and comradeship. They make good articles that sell at commercial prices, and they earn good wages by doing so. They have helped to break the German Army—now they are helping to break the German trade grip. The products of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops are sold by leading retailers everywhere, and these merchants will tell you that the goods are capturing the trade heretofore held by the German. So by helping our Capital Fund you do many good things. Send a Cheque to-day. Insist on our products.

Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to the Chairman,

Major-General
The Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,
The Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters,
122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.



The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
[*Registered under the Charities Act, 1916.*]
The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Milner, Bt., *Hon. Treas.*
Major A. Tudor Craig, C.B.E., F.S.A., *Comptroller.*
Chas. Fredk. Higham, M.P. *Hon. Appeal Organiser.*

Broken by the War

Who will help in the Mending?

Now that the need for helping Prisoners of War is happily passed, THE ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION is devoting itself to assisting

Sailors and Soldiers Broken by the War.

These men, who willingly gave their health and strength in defence of the country, and to whom we owe an incalculable debt, are now in grave need of comforts and little extras which make all the difference and cannot be covered by State grants.

The Aim of the R.S.A. is Twofold:—First.

To assist the development of Hospitals for Paralysed and Bed-ridden Heroes, with special regard to their Compassionate Funds, which procure amusements, drives, games, etc., and enable relatives and friends from a distance who cannot afford the expense of the journey a chance of visiting them from time to time, a privilege deeply appreciated and otherwise impossible. The allocation of this branch of the Fund is in the hands of a Sub-Committee of well-known physicians and surgeons.

Second.

To collect Funds to assist cases of Sailors and Soldiers outside the Hospitals who require monetary help, under the care of a friend responsible to the Association, to give them new courage, tide them over a crisis and set them on their feet again. The special feature of this side of the work is to supply

The Personal Touch

and thus supplement the material aid for which the Association must depend on the public who so generously supported its previous efforts. Letters from willing sponsors recommending individual cases will be dealt with in order of application.

Donations which are Urgently Needed

before the scheme can develop will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN (FOUNDER),
7, Savoy Hill, London, W.C. 2.

ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION

For the Relief of Sailors and Soldiers Broken by the War.
(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.)

Chairman: Sir ARTHUR W. CHAPMAN.
Hon. Treasurer: The EARL of MARCH, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Secretary: Miss LILIAN A. COWELL.

PERIODS OF TRANSITION

are always perilous. The reaction from a state of War, when the Nation's energies have been feverishly bent on the accomplishment of a single purpose, to a state of Peace, when all sorts of readjustments are necessary, will disclose many

FLAWS IN CHARACTER

and slackening of moral fibre, both in men and women.

The highest interests of the State call, therefore, for earnest endeavour by

THE SALVATION ARMY

and kindred agencies, so that—

Child-life may be Safeguarded.
The Aged Poor Counselled and Comforted.
The Wayward Youth of either Sex Warned and Shepherded.
The Workless and the Unfortunate Assisted in their Need ; and
The Masses Instructed in Faith and Morals.

THE SALVATION ARMY places at the disposal of the Nation not only its numerous preventive and redemptive agencies—workshops, elevators, hostels, nursing homes, creches, rescue centres and other kindred organisations, but will carry on its moral and spiritual activities (more than 1,000 centres in the United Kingdom alone), and confidently looks to the benevolent for generous support.

Please help to keep this Good Work going. Gifts should be sent to General BOOTH, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

THE MINE-SWEEPERS' FUND

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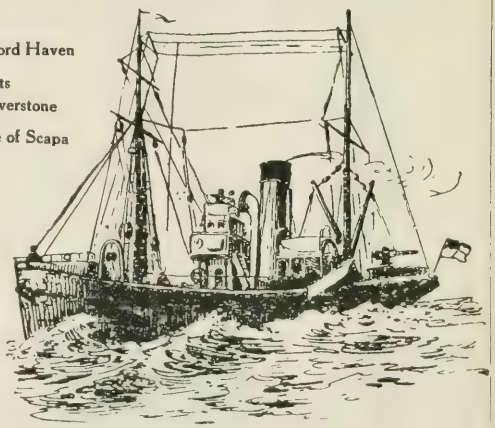

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The TRAINED BOY of to-day is

A NATIONAL ASSET.

Nearly a quarter of a million members and ex-members of

The Church Lads' Brigade

(King's Royal Rifle Corps Cadets)

Have served in H.M. Forces in the Great War.

No less than 16 Victoria Crosses and over 400 other Distinctions

have been gained by members of

The Church Lads' Brigade

PATRIOTISM.

Will you help the Church Lads' Brigade to continue its great work for the Empire and the Religious, Moral, and Physical Welfare of "our men of a few years hence"?

Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, The Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A., Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Advertiser's Announcement.

Nurse's Acute Kidney Trouble

Cured Completely by Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Nurse Dowdeswell, Glo'ster.

Nurse Dowdeswell, of 37, Alfred Street, Gloucester, says:—"People tell me how well I look. When I think of what I have suffered before I knew of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I can never praise them enough.

"Kidney trouble had made me so weak I could not walk alone. I had undergone two operations and taken endless medicine, but nothing helped me. I was also a martyr to indigestion, and so low and spiritless that I used to wish I could die. A third operation was suggested, but by that time I was taking the Tablets and finding benefit. I continued with them, refusing the operation. Then I mended rapidly; I had no more pain: the indigestion, too, was cured and I began to regain flesh. In a short time I was thoroughly well and strong. Now, if ever I feel a little run-down—and my work as a nurse is sometimes very trying—I just take a dose or two of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and they never fail to set me up again."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the recognised home Remedy for—

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
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Sleeplessness
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Kidney Trouble
Indigestion
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Palpitation
Vital Exhaustion
Nervous Debility

Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

FREE INFORMATION

as to the suitability of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in your case sent on request, Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Home Prices: 1/3 and 3/-, the 3/- size being the more economical.

The Merchant Service

Gets but little of the bounteous offerings sent home by Patriotic Britons Overseas for War Charities.

The "jugular vein of the Nation" and the "weaver of the web of Empire" badly wants help of this kind.

An urgent appeal is, therefore, made for contributions to

The Fryatt Memorial Fund.

Patrons:—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, Lord Beresford, Admiral Sir David Beatty and others.

This Fund is doing excellent work in alleviating suffering and distress amongst Officers of the Merchant Service and their dependents, and maintaining and educating their children where necessitous circumstances exist. It is the only Fund of its kind in existence and is akin to the "Officers' Families Fund," which does such grand work for the Officers of the Navy and Army, but does not cover the Merchant Service.

So far the sum of £9,000 only has been raised. The result is that many demands on the Fund cannot be met.

Contributions will be most gratefully received by :—

HON. LIEUT. T. W. MOORE, M.B.E., R.N.R.,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
The Arcade, LIVERPOOL.

A HAVEN FOR "TINY SHIPS."

Mr. John Galsworthy, in an earnest appeal on behalf of orphaned and suffering children, reminds us not only of their value to the Empire, but also of their utter helplessness and dependence on Human Love.

"Into the twilight of the world," says he, "are launched each year these myriads of tiny ships. Under a sky of cloud and stars they grope out to the great waters and the great winds—little sloops of life, on whose voyaging the future hangs."

The 21 BRANCHES of the NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME have proved a safe and welcome Haven to thousands of these "Tiny Ships."

Will YOU WHO LOVE CHILDREN help us to pilot into these tranquil waters those who are in peril, and make safe their future voyaging?

Donations will be gratefully received by:—
THE PRINCIPAL (Rev. W. Hodson Smith),

National Children's Home

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson),

104-122, City Road, London, E.C. 1.

Treasurers: J. R. BARLOW, ESQ., J.P.
SIR CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, BART.

N.B.—Please mention "Overseas."

Y.M.C.A. RECREATION HUTS at the BASE CAMPS In FRANCE.

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The Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, of which Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria is President, and the Countess of Bessborough and Mrs. Ian Malcolm Joint Hon. Secretaries, are doing a most valuable work amongst the soldiers at the Base Camps in France. Since the commencement of the War, they have sent out over 900 ladies, who have given their services voluntarily, to assist in the Huts by serving refreshments, etc., organising games among the men, helping with their letters, giving them sympathy and encouragement, and in many other ways ministering to the comforts of the soldiers. The work the Y.M.C.A. ladies are doing also in the Hostels for the relatives of the wounded is of the greatest value, and calls for sympathy and support.

A Special Appeal is made for all kinds of Indoor Games, such as Draughts, Dominoes, Puzzles, etc., also Gramophones and Records, for our Troops in Italy.

VOLUNTARY LADY WORKERS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Donations and gifts in kind, such as games (indoor and outdoor), gramophones, records, and musical instruments, should be addressed to Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria, Y.M.C.A., 74, South Audley Street, London, W. 1, and marked "Base Camps Fund."

All contributions will be gratefully received by the Aux. Committee.

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Highly polished foils, plain, printed, coloured or embossed, free from lead, for wrapping tobaccos, cigarettes, confectionery, food-stuffs, etc.

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Detonators and Electric Detonators

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Safety Fuse
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Military & Sporting Ammunition.

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We don't expect you to send us £10,000–

— if you can only afford sixpence

but you may rest assured that any donation, be it large or small, sent to the National Institute for the Blind, 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, will be used to the best advantage to bring light into the lives of those condemned to live in perpetual darkness. Ask yourself the question: "What is my eyesight worth to me?" and let your answer be in accordance with your sympathy.

CONFIDENCE

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" (Regd) Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

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